Let Each Bullet Carry Forth Our Firm Determination

Nippon Times

No Barriers Hold Back The Will of Asia's Millions

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REDS REPULSED BY REICH ARMS IN ALL SECTORS

Soviets Suffer Heavy Damage At Kuban Bridgehead and Give Up Further Attempts

OREL FIGHTING MOST GRIM

Germans Still Hold Key Points In Face of Timoshenko Army's Terrific Offensive

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—The Germans are repelling the Red offensive at all points after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy on the Eastern Front, according to Colonel Ernst von Hammer, a D.N.B. war correspondent.

His report follows:

"In various areas on the Eastern Front yesterday, the Germans gave battle to the Red forces and obtained marked results in both defense and offense. In the northern sector, too, the Russians took to the offensive locally, but as in other areas, they were driven back with severe losses. Especially heavy was the damage suffered by the Red Army at the Kuban bridgehead. They were compelled to give up further attempts in that area on account of the excessive sacrifice.

Situation Summarized

"The situation in each area may be summarized as follows:

"(1) In the Mius area and the area midway down the Donetz, powerful air and tank units were supporting the Red infantry but in both they were repulsed by the Germans. They lost 114 of their 337 tanks assigned to those parts. The enemy air force also suffered heavily. In the area midway down the Donetz, the Germans counter-attacked over a wide front and narrowed down the Red bridgehead. Thus they frustrated all Red attempts to cross the Donetz and cleared the area of all Russians.

"(2) In the Bielgorod area, the Soviets made determined attacks with infantry and tanks on the new protrusion position of the Germans but the main strength of the Soviets could not break through the mined stretch of land while the rest were stopped by the barbed-wire entanglements. On Sunday afternoon the Russians retreated leaving 43 tanks on the field.

"(3) The offensive of the Red Army in the areas south and east of Orel is intermittent and the German vanguards have been able to lure the Soviets within range of their guns and cause them to break and flee in disorder under a terrific bombardment. An attack launched by the Soviets with the support of a powerful tank unit was also beaten back by the German anti-tank guns which wrecked 77 of the oncoming tanks. The Germans followed it up with a counter-attack in which they swept the area clear of the Russians and took 164 of them prisoner.

Center of Fighting

"(4) The center of gravity of the fighting now lies north of Orel. The Russians are sending fresh forces to the front without stop. In an engagement in which the Germans withstood the determined Reds for a considerable length of time they drove the Soviets back and strengthened their protrusion position. They also cut off the break-through channel of the Russians and outflanked the Russians within. They are now pounding the trapped enemy force with cross-fire. The Soviets are circulating the propaganda that a fierce battle is going on near Orel but the scene of the battle really is quite a distance from Orel. In this sector alone the Russians lost 132 tanks.

"(5) The Red campaign to restrain the Germans has now developed to the Velizh, Volkhov and Leningrad areas but every Red attack has been frustrated with heavy damage to them. In all these areas the Reds lost 65 planes shot down.

Offensive Expands

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 19.—The summer offensive on the Eastern Front which first began in the Orel-Bielgorod area has expanded to the north and south, the Red Army on July 18 launching attacks in the areas on the lower reaches of the Donetz, Mius and Kuban. Small-scale fighting was seen also in the Velizh, Velikie-Lukie, Volkhov and Leningrad areas. Over the entire Eastern

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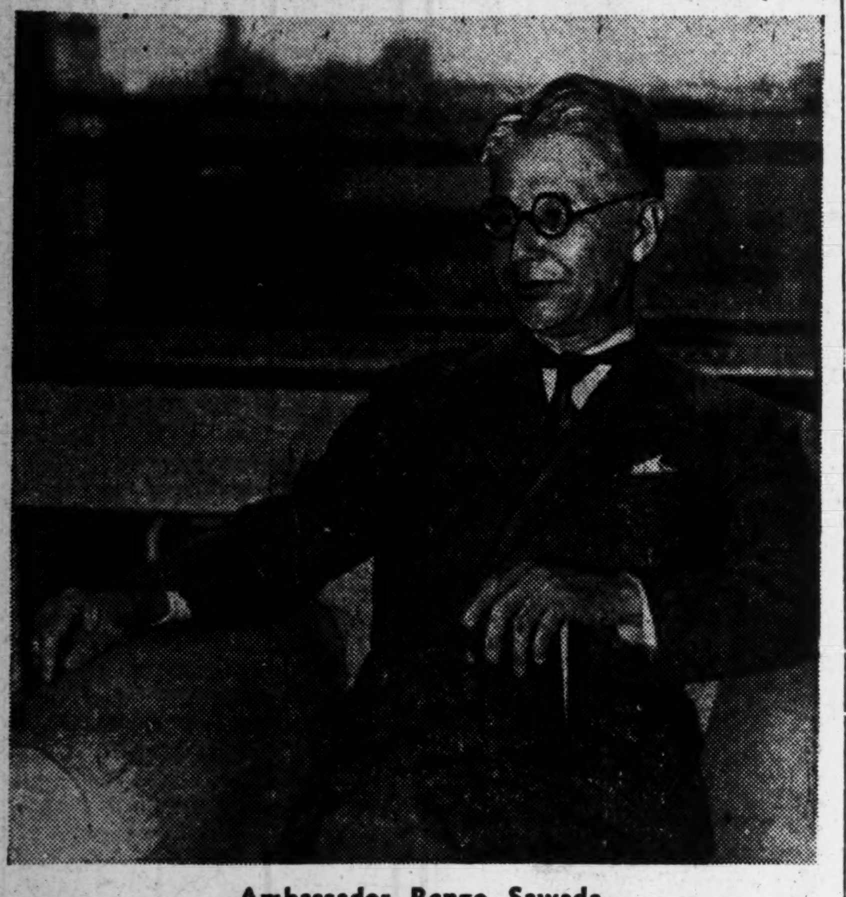
Ordered to Burma



Ambassador Renzo Sawada

BIG DECREASE NOTED IN U.S. ARMS OUTPUT

Shortage of War Materials Slows Down Production—Crisis Is Foreseen

Domei

LISBON, July 19.—With American munitions production in May and June not going much beyond that in April and degrees below the planned output, it has now come to be believed that the production of arms and ammunition in America will reach the saturation point before the end of this year.

America, the self-styled "arsenal of the democracies," has seen, with the coming of this year's second quarterly, its munitions industries producing at no increased tempo, but at a stationary one. The May production was about the same as the output in April, and in spite of hard efforts to up the rate, the results of June were no better.

This standstill rate of production resulted even when the Government ordered a complete restudy of the whole scheme of the production plan so that every bit of labor and materials would be used as rationally and efficiently as possible. Every bit of economy, in both men and materials, was tried but production did not go up.

See Crisis Ahead

As a result, experts believe that America's production rate will have reached its maximum capacity before the end of this year and that in face of the mounting difficulties of all sorts lying before America's path, a critical situation will be brought about.

The mad, year-long clash between Henry A. Wallace, United States Vice-President and Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, and Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and President of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation . . . the feud which was stopped recently with the dissolution of both bodies . . . also had its root in the still unsolved raw materials question, that which constitutes America's greatest bottleneck in munitions production.

Among the outstanding raw materials short at present can be pointed out rubber, tin, steel, and aluminum. In April the War Production Board effected a strict ration system for aluminum, iron, steel, and copper, based on the so-called "Controlled Materials Plan."

According to the figures revealed by the same Board, the amount of those materials which will be distributed during this year's second quarterly will be limited to: carbon steel, 15,000,000 tons; steel alloys, 2,000,000 tons; copper, 600,000 tons; and aluminum 300,000 tons. The Board has also limited precedential distribution to 14 Government organs including the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and the Lend-Lease Board.

The War Production Board also sends out frequent reports to the industrial managements in order to have them understand completely the exact situation in material shortages. These point out clearly how great the shortage is of raw materials for both the munitions and important civilian goods industries. These reports point out more than 200 items, the supplies

(Continued on Page 2)

9 REGIONAL CHIEFS HOLD LIAISON TALKS

Government Ministers and Chairmen of Administrative Councils Discuss Steps

The first liaison conference between the Government and the chairmen of the nine Regional Administrative Councils was held at 12:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Prime Minister's official residence.

Present at the conference were Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other Cabinet Ministers representative of the Government and the chairmen and councilors of the respective Administrative Councils for Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Hokuriku, Tokai, Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu districts.

After Prime Minister Tojo's address, frank views concerning urgent administrative measures were exchanged between the State Ministers and the representatives of the Administrative Councils.

The liaison conference between the Government and the representatives of the Regional Administrative Councils are expected to be held regularly once a month hereafter.

Meanwhile, the nine Councils will meet in conference from the latter part of this month to early August.

YANKS ARRESTED FOR COWARDICE

4,200 Americans Violate Conscription Law

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 19.—No less than 3,899 Americans were arrested and questioned during April under suspicion of violating the conscription law, and 548 of them were prosecuted, according to the announcement issued by the Federal Prosecutors' Office, reports a Washington dispatch.

With the cases of these criminals included, the number of men who have been fined or sentenced to two years' imprisonment since the outbreak of the war for violation of the conscription law has reached 4,200.

TRANSPORT PLANES READY

U.S. to Operate New Craft 'Sky Master' Shortly

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 18.—The United States War Department announced on July 15 that new-type transport planes called "Sky Masters" will shortly be put in commission, reports a Washington dispatch.

The new transport plane is expected to be produced by a certain aircraft plant in the Middle West and its loading capacity is 15 tons or 50 soldiers fully equipped.

State Holds Examination

Examination of college and university graduates intending to enter Government services was started on Tuesday. The number of applicants exceed the fixed enrolment.

SAWADA NAMED AS FIRST ENVOY TO BURMA POST

Appointment of Veteran Diplomat Announced by East Asiatic Affairs Ministry

INVESTITURE TAKES PLACE

Was Ex-Ambassador to Paris And Ex-Foreign Vice-Minister Under Arita

The appointment of Renzo Sawada, former Ambassador to France and former Foreign Vice-Minister, as Ambassador Plenipotentiary accredited to Burma was made public by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, on Tuesday. The investiture took place in the Imperial Palace in the presence of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at 9:30 a.m. the same day.

The first Ambassador to Burma, Mr. Sawada, will leave for his post shortly and upon his arrival at Rangoon, the Burma Independence Preparatory Committee is expected to make rapid headway. The appointment of a man of high ability and reputation such as Mr. Sawada for the important post is very significant at a time when Burma, freed from British fetters, is steeped in the independence preparations since the organization of the Independence Preparatory Committee on May 8 and the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia are keenly watching the realization of its independence.

Ambassador Sawada is the younger brother of Setsuzo Sawada, former Ambassador to Brazil, while Mrs. Mikiko Sawada is the eldest daughter of Baron Hisaya Iwasaki, partner of the gigantic Mitsubishi interests.

Shortly after the investiture, Ambassador Sawada in a press interview at the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry made the following statement:

"I was asked to take up the ambassadorship to Burma after I had recently come back home from my inspection trip to China. Of course, this is the first time that Japan is sending an ambassador to Burma and I am determined to carry on my duty with earnestness.

"Diplomatic relations among the independent countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are not conventional and will not be enough to be bound by mere agreement or treaty. Instead, it will be necessary for the East Asiatic nations to maintain their hearty cooperation on the basis of morality.

"Burma at present is exposed to severe air bombings, but, in spite of this, Burma's enthusiasm for the realization of its independence is more intense than ever before. I believe the independence of Burma, when materialized, will have a far-reaching influence on India, but I am not in a position to speak more on this question until I see the real situation on the spot. At any rate, I am firmly determined to do my best so that a new Burma will

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PRINCE GIN RI NAMED CHIEF OF AIR FORCES

Succeeds Lieutenant-General Teramoto as Commander, War Ministry Announces

HAD DISTINGUISHED CAREER

Assumption of Important Post By His Highness Provokes Deep Awe in Services

His Highness Lieutenant-General Prince Gin Ri was appointed Commander of the Air Forces succeeding Lieutenant-General Kumaichi Teramoto, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday.

His Highness Prince Ri has been active as a member of the Headquarters of the Air Forces since August last year.

Since his graduation from the Army Staff College in November 1923, His Highness was successively a member of the Army General Staff and concurrently of the Headquarters of the Chosen Army, Battalion Commander in the Second Imperial Guard Infantry Regiment, member of the Inspectorate-General of Military Education, Commander of Infantry Regiment, instructor at the Military Academy, staff member of the Headquarters of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in North China, Commander of the Second Imperial Guard Infantry Brigade, Commander of the Osaka Division, Commander of an Army Corps in Manchoukuo, member of the Inspectorate-General of Military Education and member of the Headquarters of the Air Forces.

The assumption of the important military post by the Prince naturally provokes a deep awe in the minds of the members of the Imperial Fighting Services and enhances the morale of the public in general.

His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu is a member of the Army General Staff Office and His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu is attached to the Navy General Staff Office, while His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa is furthering his study as a member of the Research Department of the Army Staff College.

Their Imperial Highnesses Princes Kanin, Fushimi and Nashimoto are members of the Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals and concurrently members of the Supreme Military Council. His Imperial Highness Prince Asaka is also a member of the Supreme Military Council.

Actively engaged in the command of the Imperial Forces are His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya, Commander of the Nagoya Division, His Imperial Highness Prince Asaakiro Kuni, Commander of the Joint Navy Air Corps. His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni is Commander-in-Chief of the National Defense Headquarters.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takahiko Asaka is engaged in the study of aviation as a student of the

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Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, July 21, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Basic Characteristics of Decisive War Budget

ASAHI.—The policy for compiling the budget for the next fiscal year has been decided upon. On such fundamental points as prevention of currency inflation, adjustment of spending to the national mobilization plan and rational application of the reserve fund system, there is no difference between the new and the current budget. But on particular points the decisive war nature of next year's budget is of deeper coloring than that of the current budget.

The most marked characteristic of the policy just adopted is that the expenditures are to be concentrated on increasing the fighting strength of the nation. By various changes in the regulations and by increasing the reserve fund it has been rendered possible to use funds where they are needed with the greatest promptitude. In short, the budget has been projected in such a manner as to assure the maximum flexibility in expenditure.

It has been customary for the Government to cut down the expenses for undertakings which have already been approved and go over the list of new undertakings, to prevent expansion of national finance. This policy was adopted by the Government in formulating this year's budget. It is a pity that it was not carried out with more thoroughness. But it is encouraging to learn that there are in the budget few items which are not directly connected with the current situation.

It is natural that to maintain the healthy status of finance an increase in revenue is planned through taxation and the transfer of special accounts among other things. As a result, the people, we believe firmly, will gladly shoulder the increase in taxation or items having the quality of taxes. In view of the present economic situation, however, the Government in effecting this raise must go at it with a careful and serious attitude toward the maintenance of national living and the stabilization of prices.

BRAVE NIPPON AIRMEN BLAST ENEMY RAIDERS AT RENDOVA, SOLOMONS

Italians Greatly Indignant At Wilful Bombing of Rome

Antipathy Against Americans Rises to High Pitch After Realizing Depraved Morality of Invaders In Destroying Sacred Edifices, Cultural Arts

Domei

ROME, July 19.—The indiscriminate bombing of Rome by the American air force caused intense indignation not only among the residents of the capital but also among the Italian people. It aroused the Italians to great heights of resolution to resist the anti-Axis to the last man. This is in effect the very opposite of what the American air force had intended the bombing of the Italian capital to produce.

The Italian people have learned by experience for the first time that American and British armed forces are depraved to the extent of making no scruples about bombing a city with the most glorious culture in Europe.

The universal comment in Italy is that President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have no right to speak of culture any longer.

Possibly the American raiders had intended to avoid bombing Vatican City as much as possible, drawing a line of demarcation between it and Rome.

The Italian people have a profound conviction that it is Rome that is the center of Catholic believers the world over. To them therefore, the attack on Rome was an attack on all the Catholic believers of the world.

Piccolo Raps Foes

The journal Piccolo told America and Britain today that nothing on earth would bend the will of the Italian people to their foes.

"The American and British forces ought to know that the preoccupation of the Italian people is resistance against them to the last," the paper said.

"There is one thing common to the people in central, southern, and northern Italy. It is a resolution to keep on resisting America and Britain. The Italian people are so firmly resolved that the most ferocious attacks upon their country would produce no effect on them. They know perfectly well that only the supremest sacrifices will bring victory."

Details of the bombing of Rome were also published by the Giornale d'Italia today.

"The American air force attacked the world's center of culture and religion on a very big scale, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs quite liberally," the paper declared.

"American air squadron, one after another, appeared over the Italian capital, and did much indiscriminate bombing. Most of the bombs dropped by the raiders fell in the residential quarters of the city. The majority of the victims were working people.

"Churches, monuments, and even tombs became the targets of the raiders. The San Lorenzo Church built by Constantine the Great in the fourth century, with the tombs of many Popes contained in it, was demolished."

Rome Strictly Guarded

Domei

ROME, July 19.—The city of Rome was officially proclaimed as in a state of siege today by the military headquarters for Rome and its vicinity.

The headquarters proclaimed that whenever danger threatens, the city and its vicinity will be placed under a state of siege, and if enemy forces should commence landing operations, the vicinity will be placed under a stricter emergency state.

Hull Defends Raiders

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 19.—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull made fervent vindications at a press conference in Washington today in a desperate attempt to justify the atrocious bombing of Rome, by American bombers early this morning.

Hull defended the inhuman and outrageous raid as having purely military objectives, in an apparent endeavor to quell the flaming ire

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P.I. CATHOLICS FLAY BLIND RAID ON ROME

Declare Present War Staged By Americans Is Challenge To Catholicism

Domei

LEGASPI, July 20.—The wanton bombing of Rome by American planes, resulting in the demolishing of the famed San Lorenzo Church and the Basilica, one of the grandest edifices of Christianity, caused a great stir among the Filipinos, the majority of whom are staunch supporters of the Catholic Church.

Their anxiety concerning the safety of the Papal State was evidenced by the inquiries made to the branch office of Domei for detailed information on this latest atrocity committed by the Americans. No official announcement was made but a personal and unofficial view was obtained as follows:

As far as religion is concerned, the Filipinos regard the present World War as a struggle between the Catholic countries and the United States and Britain. The raid on the Holy City is seen by them as a direct challenge against Catholicism.

The United States is regarded as an enemy of the Catholics for during the 40 years of governing the Philippines, she exerted herself in spreading propaganda on individualism, liberalism and false peace through her educational, cultural and social policies, with the nefarious object of breaking up the religious life of the devout people.

America is not only the enemy of the Catholic Filipino they declare, but also the enemy of every Catholic in the world and the punishment of God will fall on them for their devilish deeds.

WELCOME LUNCHEON SET FOR TWO THAI VISITORS

Japan-Thailand Society to Fete Leaders at Peers' Club Today

The Japan-Thailand Society will hold a welcome luncheon in honor of Phariot Jaiyanama, Chief of the Thai Publicity Bureau, and Prichanusat Panayarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, now visiting Japan, at the Peers' Club today. The function will be attended by Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, Vice-President of the Society, and more than 100 of its members.

Invited besides the guests of honor are Thai Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama and all Thai Embassy staff members, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Shimpei Takeuchi, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Tomokazu Hori, Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information, Nagai of the Society for International Cultural Relations, Makoto Yano of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Ken Yanagizawa, Director of the Japan-Thailand Culture Hall, Tokichi Tanaka, President of the Japan Press Association, Yasusato Futami, former Minister to Thailand, Yasukichi Yatabe, also former Minister to Thailand, Count Yoshinori Futara, member of the House of Peers, Katsuji Debuchi, member of the House of Peers, Hideshige Kashiwagi, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and many other prominent persons.

Given Bangkok Post

Hisao Shimazu, secretary in the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, was appointed secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok on Tuesday together with Makoto Hirayanagi, also a secretary in the same Ministry.

Scribes Describe Thrilling Take-Off of Gallant Planes

BLITZKRIEGED FOES

Nine Warships Smashed, 50 Planes Downed in Two-Hour Fight in Broad Daylight

Domei

LISBON, July 19.—Anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced that a large number of Japanese warplanes bombed anti-Axis positions in Eastern New Guinea yesterday, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

By TOKICHI HINO and TOSHIAKI NIKI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN UNDISCLOSED SOUTHERN PACIFIC BASE.—Before daylight on June 30 the enemy suddenly appeared off Rendova Island, in the Solomons, and began unloading a large group of transports which came with it.

The enemy came with more than 10 large-sized transports escorted by cruisers and destroyers.

The spirits of the Imperial naval forces there rose high.

In collaboration with the Imperial land forces which had begun a violent attack on the enemy, the picked air-torpedo and fighter units which had been kept in readiness for action at X base went into action at the same time.

It was an attack in full force carried out in broad daylight.

The action was completely successful. The Navy Airmen smashed the enemy landing force, and the transports, and the warships which had escorted them.

From the evening of the 29th till before dawn the next day this base had been in the grip of a cold spell unusual at this time of the year.

A rain-cloud was hanging low over the base. It was evident that the weather was not normal. Somehow the feeling came upon us that something was going to happen.

Enemy Planes Appear

As the hour for putting out light drew near enemy planes began to appear. They were quick to get away in the face of the searchlights and fire from the anti-aircraft batteries.

They made a point of disappearing after dropping bombs on clusters of coco-nut trees and a plain at a great distance from the air-base.

A flight petty-officer, taking a puff at a cigarette near an air-raid shelter, was heard to mutter to himself, "I know from past experience at the Battle of the Coral Sea and at the first and second Sea Battles of the Solomons that the enemy has something up his sleeve when he comes to prevent us from going to sleep. I am sure that something will happen."

The unpleasant night ended. It was the morning of the 30th.

At 4 a.m. we got up. We took breakfast hurriedly, and went to the commanding station.

We, recuperating from an illness, were in bed. Then we heard soldiers hurrying to the air-field.

"I am sure that we will be sent to make a torpedo-attack today."

One of the soldiers was heard to say to another as they passed our window.

Presently we heard a sharp voice saying something from the telephone room. It was a very excited voice.

Attack Convoy!

"Since this morning, the enemy forces have been attacking Rendova Island of the Solomon group. Attack the enemy convoy. Fighter planes should guard this action."

I jumped out of bed and with faltering steps, descended the staircase. Just then, I encountered Lieutenant X, who took me in his automobile to battle headquarters. A strained atmosphere was prevailing there.

Report after report rushed in. Pilots had already assembled in front of headquarters and were waiting for orders. There were

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TANK UNITS OF AXIS REPULSE SICILY FOE

Fascist Forces Counter-Attacking Everywhere—Fighting Centering South of Catania

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—The theater of fighting on the Sicilian front is shifting by degrees from the southeastern to the northern section. Severe fighting is going on in the Catania sector.

The anti-Axis forces are making frantic efforts to penetrate the Axis positions in this sector. The German tank units are making repeated violent counter-attacks. They have been successful in holding back the hosts of anti-Axis troops thus far.

A description of the fighting in the Catania sector by Karl Pragner, correspondent of D.N.B. follows:

"The fighting on the Sicilian front is growing in severity. At the moment it is centering about the Lentini mountain pass south of Catania. The anti-Axis forces keep on concentrating artillery fire. The Hermann Goering tank division has been checking the advance of the enemy. The main enemy forces in this sector are British and Major-General Bernard L. Montgomery is in command of them. A part of the Canadian army is taking part in the fighting.

"The Axis forces are counter-attacking everywhere, and they have already smashed 26 enemy tanks.

"The Axis air force bombed British troops as they were leaving the transports that had brought them to the port of Siracusa. It also sank three transports totaling 12,500 tons, and two small vessels while they were unloading large-sized tanks.

"In addition the German air force attacked four enemy transports totaling 18,000 tons, which caught fire, while it sank a 6,000 ton cargo boat.

"The enemy forces in the Enna sector of the central front have joined forces advancing northward, and the combined forces are maneuvering to surround Catania from the west.

Sawada Named As First Envoy To Burma Post

(Continued from Page 1)

develop soundly as a powerful constituent member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Born Diplomat

Renzo Sawada, new Japanese Ambassador to Burma, is a born diplomat, having joined Kasumigaseki immediately after he finished his school education.

Born in Tottori Prefecture, Mr. Sawada, now 57 years old, graduated from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1914.

His diplomatic career started with Paris where he served as an assistant diplomat of the Japanese Embassy and also as a member of the suite of the Japanese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

In September 1919, he was appointed concurrently as a member of the Committee for Enforcement of the Peace Treaty.

Attended Washington Conference

In October 1920, he went to the United States as a member of the suite of the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference. From Washington, he proceeded to Buenos Aires where he served as third secretary of the Japanese Legation in Argentina. His promotion was very swift. In 1923, he was appointed Second Secretary of the Legation, from which he was again raised to the rank of First Secretary of the Legation and ordered to serve with the Japanese Embassy in China.

In 1926, Mr. Sawada returned to the Gaimusho where he served as chief of the Telegraph Section.

In July 1930, he proceeded to England as First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in London. Two years later in August 1932, he was appointed Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in France.

In February 1934, he was appointed Consul-General and was stationed in New York. He again served as Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Manchoukuo in October 1936.

In October 1938, when Hachiro Arita was appointed Foreign Minister in the Konoye Cabinet, he served as Foreign Vice-Minister under Mr. Arita.

It was in September, 1939 that he was appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary and was dispatched to Paris to handle difficult diplomatic matters immediately following the outbreak of the European War II until December, 1940.

OIL PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS 洋画と美術工藝品
銀座ギャラリー GINZA GALLERY
1, Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo
The Gallery Upstairs is Open Daily to the Public

Japanese Forces at Kiska Guarding Isle as Northern Post Against Foe

Every One Resolved to Avenge Death of 2,000 Comrades of Attu, Avers Wounded Soldier Describing Deep Hatred for Yankees

The comrades of the deified 2,000 Japanese soldiers, who died fighting to the last man against an enemy force 10 times their numerical strength on the island of Attu in the far Aleutians are defending Kiska in the same waters with a resolve only sharpened by the immortal deed of the heroes, according to a wounded sergeant back from the Island at a certain base, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"It was at about noon on May 12 that the Japanese Forces on Kiska learned of the large-scale landings effected by the 20,000 or more Americans on Attu under cover of the thick fog peculiar to the Aleutians, the sergeant "in white" said.

"We gritted our teeth in rage. 'The dirty brutes! If only they land here!' We went on outpost duty in an atmosphere of particular tension. The side-slashing rain of the Aleutians spreads discomfort and misery. While we stood as sentinels in the violent rain, we were filled with one thought. Lance Corporal X X said: 'I wonder what's happening to our comrades out there at Attu, facing an enemy force ten times their numerical strength. If I had wings, I'd go there now and mow down those Americans right and left.' His eyes were scintillating like points of light.

"Before the Americans made their landings on Attu, 'Roosevelt's regular mail planes' and 'tramp mail planes' used to pass over Kiska dropping bombs but since May 12 we saw them no more. But we heard the droning of the enemy planes among the distant clouds as they were evidently speeding to bomb Attu.

"On X X day, the fighting on Attu was at its height. The heroic stand of the Yamazaki Unit had been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor and a gracious message was granted to that Unit that day. A ceremony of transmission of the Imperial Message was also observed by the Kiska Garrison in the tundra area in the X part of the Island.

"The officers and men were moved to the verge of tears because we had not dreamed that far out on this desolate Island we should be privileged to receive such a high honor. The big bearded Lance Corporal X X cried like a child. We faced in the direction of the Imperial Palace and gave the supreme salute.

"'Let this great honor sink into your souls and strengthen your determination to defend this Island unto death as the northern bulwark of the Imperial Land," said the commander in his address on this occasion.

"On X X day, we received the heart-rending news that the Attu defenders under Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki had died fighting to the last man. There was grief and rage throughout the Island. To the gun salute in honor of the dead, we presented arms.

"We brought out a special edition of our field paper: 'Narukami Daily News' as part of our requiem for the dead. That day, the whole Island was turned into a mass of hatred for the enemy and the vow of vengeance filled the air. Even civilian members of our staff took to bayonet-practise against an opportunity for making the enemy pay for this day's work."

Reds Repulsed By Reich Arms In All Sectors

(Continued From Page 1)

Front around the Orel area, intensified activity came into evidence.

On the Orel front, the scene of the grimest warfare at present, fierce fighting is raging day and night between the attacking Soviets and the defending Germans.

The German communique of July 19 reports that there is extreme variation in the character of the fighting in that area.

Reserves Being Sent

Reserves are being continually sent out by the Western Army under the command of Marshal Simeon K. Timoshenko. The Germans are still holding the principal positions on the Eastern Front and are inflicting severe damage on the oncoming Reds. If the Reich Army succeeds in withstanding the terrific offensive of the Timoshenko Army which is apparently oblivious to all sacrifices, the "bleeding warfare" of the Germans aimed at exhausting the manpower of the Soviets is likely to inflict an enormous sacrifice.

According to a Moscow dispatch, Harold King, a Reuter correspondent at Moscow today described the Orel campaign as follows:

"The resistance of the Germans in the Orel protrusion area is quite adamant, while the advance of the Red Army in the areas north and east of Orel since the previous day has been insignificant. The Orel protrusion area is one of the most strongly defended positions of the Germans on the whole front and they are offering the stiffest resistance by making use of all the available river, hill and other topographical features of the area to hold the Russians at bay. It is still premature to say whether or not the Soviet objective is the recapture of Orel."

No great changes have been seen in the area in the lower reaches of the Donetz but the situation there is worth watching in conjunction with the developments in the Orel area.

Water, Fire-Proof Clothing Invented By Nagano School

The Uyeda Higher Sericultural School in Nagano Prefecture has invented a species of clothing which is both water and fire-proof and also is absolutely safe against wave shocks following explosion of bombs from the skies. This clothing is made from silk waste. Taira Yokosawa, lecturer of the School, is one of the discoverers.

Prince Gin Ri Named Chief Of Air Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

Army Aviation School at Utsunomiya. The example set by His Imperial Highness has greatly enhanced the morale of the younger set.

His Imperial Highness Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda who has rendered distinguished services as commander of a front-line unit is now a battalion commander at a certain unit.

Graduation Exercises Held

The graduation ceremony of the Army Intendants' School in Kitatama-gun, Tokyo Metropolis, was held on Tuesday.

BRAVE AIRMEN BLAST RAIDERS

(Continued from Page 1)

torpedo-planes loaded with fuel and missiles.

Standing before the "Warriors of the Air" the commander explained enemy conditions. He said;

"The enemy convoy that appeared near Rendova Island at a certain hour this morning consists of about 10 large-sized transports, light cruisers and destroyers.

"It is cloudy over the island. There is mist. The range of sight is 15 kilometers."

The commander's crisp words seemed to penetrate the hearts of the pilots. Detailed instructions were then given. Unit Commander X then delivered an address:

"Today's attack has a grave significance. All of you! Do your best. My best wishes to you all."

Meanwhile, weather reports continued to rush in. They stated that the weather conditions were improving.

Presently, the order to advance was issued.

One by one, the warplanes advanced to the runway as the members of the ground crew waved Rising Sun ensigns. "Oh! All of them are returning the salutes by touching their caps," cried a watchman who was seeing off the winged raiders through his binoculars.

The pilots were tendering gratitude to the ground crew. Quite possibly, it would turn out to be the last opportunity for them to thank the members of the ground crew. I felt a lump in my throat.

The first plane began to glide over the runway.

Planes Are Off!

The ground crew waved their caps and flags to send off the heroes of the air. It was to be an aerial blitzkrieg. No one expected to return alive. The planes were to break through the heavy anti-aircraft barrage in broad daylight and to crash into the enemy if need be.

Plane after plane hopped off for Rendova. The commanding machine steadily gained altitude and made a large curve toward the right to get into formation with the planes following. Circling over the airdrome twice the bomber unit was overtaken by the fighter group which strung out into protective formation.

The bomber-fighter force sped southward. No longer the droning of their engines could be heard. To the now silent commanding station came reports on the conditions of the enemy. "A fleet of transports convoyed by destroyers proceeding north of Rendova" was one of these reports. An hour passed, then 30 minutes and 30 minutes more. The setting sun painted the white clouds pink and added a glow to the coconut palms. It was dark when a faint hum of aero-engines was heard in a far corner of the sky. The man on the lookout at the commanding station who had been scanning the sky with binoculars suddenly cried out: "Direction at X X degrees. X X planes coming back!"

Soon the home coming machines could be seen against the pale haze of evening. "You've done it! Thanks, thanks," were the words that involuntarily escaped from my lips. The planes taxied over the runways one by one. There were now stars in the heavens.

The results achieved that day: two large-sized destroyers sunk, one destroyer wrecked, three transports sunk, three others wrecked and 50 planes brought down.

Let us render our heartfelt thanks to the souls of the departed heroes who gave their lives that the enemy should be decimated and the glory of our armed might upheld. Those of us who remain must advance until the day of the enemy's final overthrow.

30 Native Officials Of Malai, Sumatra To Get Japan Trip

Domei

SHONAN, July 20.—A party of 20 native officials from Malai and Sumatra, who were selected by the Japanese Military Administration in Malai to inspect actual wartime conditions in Japan, is scheduled to visit Japan in the near future. The members of the party were given a hearty send-off party yesterday under the auspices of the Japanese Military Administration and its publicity bureau, it was revealed.

Big Decrease Noted In U.S. Arms Output

(Continued From Page 1)

of which are severely lacking today. The list includes; non-ferrous metals, iron alloys, various types of steel, certain plastics, fibres, cotton, yellow hemp fibres, nylon, silk, and strong rayon. Compared with a similar report issued in November of last year, it is revealed that materials directly necessary for the production of weapons and ammunition have also become seriously short. These include zinc, chrome, benzine, and methyl-alcohol.

Many Shortages Reported

The actual shortage situation of rubber and steel, the materials which form the backbone of munitions production, is not clear because no report covering the whole of the situation has been made. Judging from recent American newspapers, however, it can be known that the future supply of important munitions resources is gloomy. Reading the papers the following points may be garnered:

Steel: The steel production in the United States was hitherto said to be about 80,000,000 tons yearly, and the Government in May 1941 expected the shortage in 1941 to amount to 1,400,000 tons, and in 1942, to 6,400,000 tons. However, with the coming of this year, the chronic lack of coal labor forced the steel production rate down to the lowest point in three years and the present situation is that there is no hope for an immediate way to raise output. In this connection Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman on the Maritime Commission, declared recently that the progress of the shipbuilding program was being hindered not by the lack of labor but in the lack of steel.

Rubber: Beside having the War Economy Committee start the development of rubber plantations in various South American areas, America has set up a huge rubber buying program covering the world. The expenses required in the rubber development and buying is said to amount to $16,000,000,000. There are 40 factories in America producing synthetic rubber, but none has yet reached its full efficiency, the expectations being that the total production by the end of this year will not be over from 250,000 to 275,000 tons.

William Jeffers, Director of the Rubber Production Board, declared that when all the factories reach the point in which they are operating at full capacity, the yearly production would go over 850,000 tons, but it is held doubtful whether production will materialize according to the plan.

Recently the Government, jointly with the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, built a high octane synthetic rubber factory in Louisiana and began operations but because America's synthetic rubber industry depends to a great extent on petroleum, it stands always in opposition to the rest of the industries.

Octane Gas Short

On top of that, the shortage of facilities and skilled technicians is regarded as the cancer of production expansion. The problem does not stop here. Because too much high octane petroleum was used in the production of synthetic rubber, a shortage of 44,000 barrels of fuel necessary for the training of army air units was brought about and Jeffers and the army began slinging mud at each other.

Tin: The amount of production of this commodity was reported by the Tin Production Council toward the end of May, and according to its findings, the use of tin, except for munitions, was prohibited, and the consumption in 1943 has been cut down to half of that in 1941, less than 50,000 tons.

The consumption of tin in Britain is also limited of course, and it is expected that the consumption of tin in the anti-Axis nations will be held down to about 85,000 tons. A critical situation will be probably avoided for the present by developing the mines in Nigeria, Belgian Congo, and Bolivia.

Magnesium: The Government has announced that the magnesium plant it built at the cost of $130,000,000 in Las Vegas, Nevada, has finally begun to operate and that the production there is expected to be three and a half times that of similar plants throughout the world.

ITALY INDIGNANT AT BLIND U.S. RAID

(Continued From Page 1)

of the half billion Catholics throughout the world.

Enemy Gives Excuses

Domei

LISBON, July 19.—Fearing the indignation of the half billion Catholics throughout the world, the anti-Axis quarters are desperately vindicating their bombing of Rome, claiming that their object was merely to cripple military establishments according to consecutive reports flowing from anti-Axis sources in Washington, London, Cairo and Algiers.

Latest information emanating from anti-Axis quarters claimed that the American bomber units in northwestern Africa and the United States Ninth Air Squadron participated in the bombing.

The anti-Axis quarters also maintained that the objectives in the bombing were the San Lorenzo and Vittorio freight yards and an outlying airfield.

Relative to the objectives mentioned above, a United Press dispatch reported they are located some two to three miles from the Vatican and from three to seven miles from St. Peter's Cathedral.

The designation of freight yards as military objective alone is a glaring example of the atrocious vindication of the enemy governments for the vandalous raid. The association of San Lorenzo freight yard to the San Lorenzo Cathedral by the anti-Axis quarters to escape the guilt of bombing the renowned edifice clearly manifests the fallaciousness of irresponsible enemy propaganda.

Disregard Catholicism

Domei

ZURICH, July 19.—The outrageous bombing of Rome effected by American bombers this morning with utter disregard for Catholic sentiment is viewed as the final resort of the anti-Axis quarters in their nerve warfare to demoralize the Italians.

Failing to unnerve the Italians with the invasion of Sicily and to intimidate them by distributing leaflets of threats and forewarnings, the anti-Axis camps dared to provoke Christian antipathy and resorted to their savage act.

The wilful enemy claims that regard freight yards as military objectives are absurd examples of their equivocation and paradox.

Bombed 3 Hours

Domei

ROME, July 19.—Since the intervention of Italy into the current war three years ago, Rome was for the first time baptized by the brutal raid of the anti-Axis air forces today.

The ruthless marauders terrorized the city with death and destruction in a bloody and destructive raid that lasted for approximately three hours.

The cold-blooded enemy fliers deliberately selected non-military objectives and brutally destroyed religious edifices, hospitals, schools and densely-populated residential districts and over-crowded tenements.

Meanwhile, thousands of raid victims from northern and southern Italy surged to the Italian capital to seek safety under the very wings of the benevolent virtues of their holy father Pope Pius XII, whose reverence they believed would keep the anti-Axis raiders at bay.

However, upon realizing the inhumanity and brutality of the anti-Axis airmen who have no regard for religious and moral principles, the refugees began to pour from Rome to flee elsewhere for safety from enemy barbarism.

INDONESIAN YOUTHS JOIN SEAMEN'S CAMP

419 Young Men From All Parts of Celebes Picked To Receive Training

Domei

MACASSAR, July 20.—On the occasion of the third observance of Marine Day today in Japan as well as in other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, 419 Indonesian youths were admitted into the Macassar Seamen's Training Camp here.

The new entrants, selected from among more than 1,000 applicants in all parts of Celebes, immediately went into training following the entrance ceremony at which Abdul Hakim, 18 year-old Indonesian youth, representing the new students, pledged all-out efforts in order to become the "pilots" of the Indonesians.

It is recalled that the first group of 88 Indonesian youths were graduated from this camp recently and are now engaged in seafaring activities in the seas of Greater East Asia.

Teachers Course Held

Domei

BANJERMASIN, July 20.—In an efforts to educate thoroughly the native youths through competent instructors, the Bureau of Education inaugurated a special teachers training conference here today which will continue until July 30.

A similar training consisting of courses on Japan and Greater East Asia will be given more than 100 representative teachers for nine days from August 5 at Kandagan.

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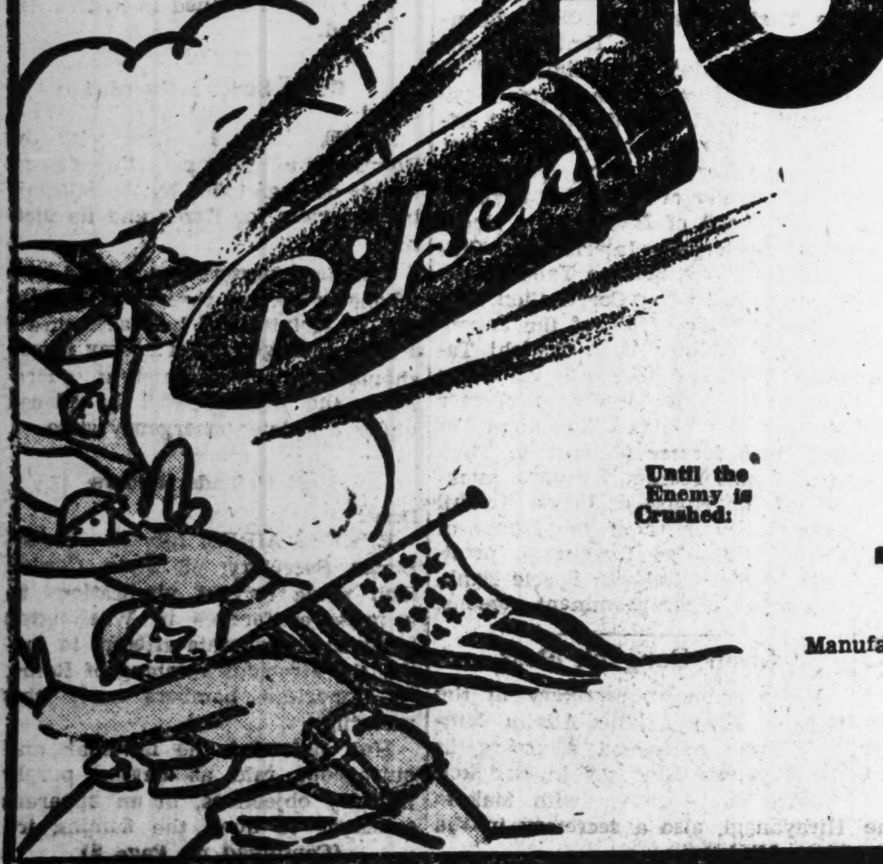

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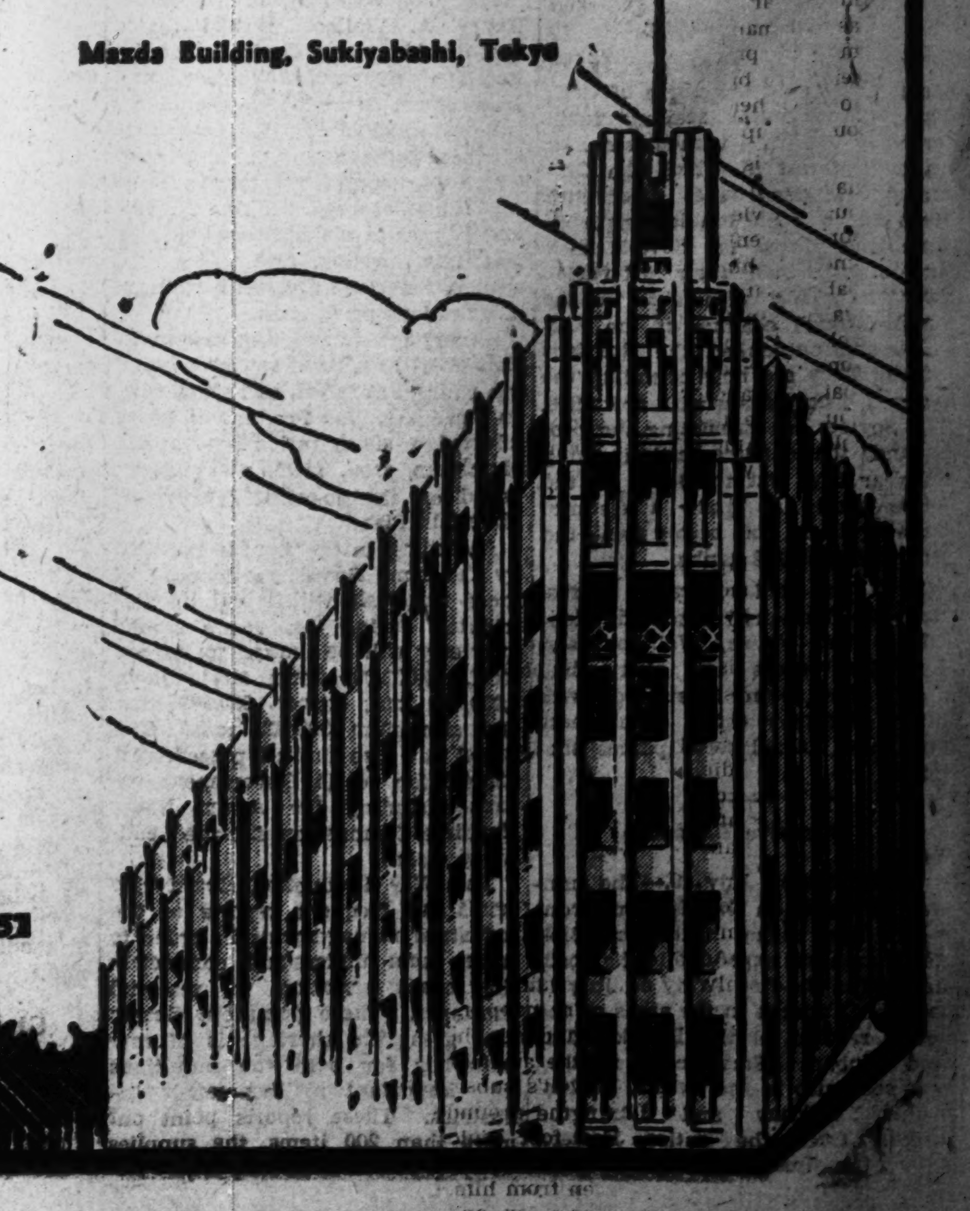

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NAVY MANIA OF F.D.R. PARTLY CAUSED WAR

His Crazy Conviction of Being No. 1 Naval Strategist Made Conflict Inevitable

An interesting sidelight on the part the navy mania of the American President, Franklin D. Roosevelt played in the genesis of the present war has just been given by the well-known commentator, Teiichi Muto, in the Yomiuri-Hochi, which follows:

It is a well-known fact that when Roosevelt was Undersecretary of the American Navy during World War I he conceived the bold plan of blockading the North Sea, leaving the Pacific Ocean to be patrolled by the Japanese Navy, to which end he sent the American Fleet across the Atlantic to the North Sea. This plan was unanimously opposed by the then Secretary of the Navy Daniel and all members of the Naval Staff as an excessively dangerous undertaking, but Roosevelt had his way. His luck held and the campaign met with success.

Roosevelt was a navy maniac from his early childhood. He was educated at home privately by one German and one Frenchman, both of whom were well versed in naval affairs, and succeeded only too well in communicating their own interest in such matters to their susceptible charge.

Has Big Library

In later years Roosevelt's mania drove him to collect an enormous number of books on the Navy and naval affairs of which he is inordinately proud. It is said that his library on the subject is the biggest in America; indeed, he is said to have more books on naval matters than the Navy Department itself. So well does Roosevelt consider himself versed in all matters concerning the navy that his habitual boast has long been: "If it's about the Navy, ask me."

Now, when a man of Roosevelt's stamp and conceit is animated by a desire to show off what the American Navy can do in the present war, it is natural that he pay scant attention to the Atlantic and consider the larger stage of the Pacific a fitter theater where "his navy" might perform. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the present Japan-American conflict was inevitable from the time Roosevelt was elected President; the certain result of his maniacal lust for fame and his crazed conviction that he is the world's No. 1 naval strategist, coupled with that merciless, implacable, insane hostility he has always shown to all who do not bend to his megalomaniac will.

Ranting on World Stage

What a big role God has allotted to this insane actor, ranting on the world's stage! Yet had he not employed this crazed tool for his mighty purposes, it might have been for ever impossible to bring about America's downfall, and let a new era of truth and freedom dawn on the world, rid of her domination.

It was one of the wonders of the age why, since long before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, America had to go so far out of her way to challenge Japan, to put herself to so much trouble over a matter so profitless to herself. This we had looked upon as as another sign of Roosevelt's personal love of playing with fire, but there were some who, knowing that America had no definite war objective, looked upon it as a manifestation of America's bullying propensities, part of an attempt to bring Japan to her knees, to force her into submission without putting up a fight.

But this latter opinion can only have been expressed by those without knowledge of Roosevelt's personal eccentricities. From what we know of him it is much more probable that Roosevelt was patiently waiting on the alert to seek or provoke an opportunity to execute some lone-handed, spectacular campaign against Japan whereby he could take the world and the people of America by surprise, and "his navy" and exhibitionist self become the cynosure of all eyes.

Was Biding His Time

If the Japan-United States negotiations had dragged on further without any result there is no telling what Roosevelt might have done. It is more than probable that he was biding his time, laughing up his sleeve in devilish glee at Japan's apparent lack or reaction, intending to dumbfound the world and confront it with the sudden execution of some ambitious plan of campaign hatching in his crazy mind.

But no Roosevelt could be a match for Heaven-protected Japan. The late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was always on the watch. No Roosevelt could catch him napping. Acting under heavenly guidance, he took the initiative from the amateur strategist, and all Roosevelt's subsequent irate stamping on the ground with his poor, withered foot could avail him nothing. It was too late. The show had been stolen from him. Though he is as crafty as a fox, and thinks his own knowledge of naval tactics and strategy supreme, how surprised he must have been at the unique and peerless tactics of Japan's immortal Admiral!

Back With Recklessness

Now, recovered to some extent from the first bewildering shock, he has come back to the attack with that congenial recklessness which is plainly manifest in the present American counter-attack in the South Pacific areas. While Roosevelt is Roosevelt, such a counter-attack could only be executed with the enemy's total power, by a lavish and spectacular concentration of fighting power without any thought of the consequences.

A funny fellow, this man Roosevelt! He does not yet seem to know that his luck is out this time. It is high time he took note of it.

He reminds us of that drunken, swaggering swordsman who doggedly challenged Yasubei Horibe, the famous Ronin of Ako. He has ever sought to impose his maniac will on other people with the same hectoring tactics. It was an unlucky day for him when he tried them on invincible Japan thinking he could get away with the trick as usual!

The present World War is indeed Roosevelt's personal war. We wonder how he likes it.

HOME FOR ASIA STUDENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Sasaki, Tokyo, Have for Past Ten Years Shared their Home with Students from the Continent; Will Offer Home to Girls from South

By KAY OHARA

On one of the quiet suburbs of Tokyo, stands a long, rambling house, surrounded by a spacious garden of lawn and trees.

The gentle couple, whose home this is, are known as "our Tokyo parents" by many of the younger Chinese and Manchurians, who spent happy school-days in Japan under their watchful care. This couple, Mr. and Mrs. Hisaji Sasaki, of Shimo Ochiai, Tokyo, have for the past ten years been engaged in the meritorious work of creating a second home for students from the Continent.

It was Koki Hirota, (former Prime Minister) who first gave them the idea of sharing their home with these students, Mr. Sasaki explained.

"We were great friends from school-days," he said, referring to Mr. Hirota, "when both were struggling to make our way, he fully determined on a governmental career and I on becoming an industrialist.

"One day, after I had retired from active business life, he said to me, 'Why dont you make more use of your home, now that your son is grown up?' I asked him how, and he replied, 'Well, you could take in some of our foreign students and give them a taste of real Japanese home-life.'

"And that's what we've been doing these past ten years," he said.

"We treat the children as if they were our own, praising them and scolding them without discrimination, and they in turn call us 'father' and 'mother', even after they leave us," Mrs. Sasaki added.

"And how we have had to scold some of the boys!" Mr. Sasaki interrupted, as he smilingly reminisced over the antics of some his former charges, now themselves grown to fatherhood. "Their fun often took on the aspects of a real fight, and many are the screens we have had to repaper and the pillows we have had to replace, before we could come to their rescue."

Their home, renamed the Dai Toa Katei Ryo (Greater East Asia Girls' Dormitory), will take care of further young students, this time from the Southern Regions.

"We have only two girls from the South at present, but we are expecting more. The older, who is 20 years old, comes from Johore. She will be leaving us in about two years to assist her father, who is aide-de-camp to the Sultan. The younger, who is only 14, comes from Sumatra. She hasn't any plans yet, but she is doing very well in her studeis in the primary school," Mrs. Sasaki said.

"They are both sweet girls, but the younger is still a little reserved. I suppose that is due to her age, and besides they've been with us barely six months," she continued.

"I insist on all my charges, boys as well as girls, caring for their own rooms and helping to clear away the table. I think that's what every good Japanese mother insists on her children learning to do.

"In the past I've had little troubles on this score until I could make my point understood, but these two youngsters are very good. It's because they aren't only desirous of learning Japanese ways, but they want to become real Japanese.

"Formerly we took care of both boys and girls, but now we intend to take care of girls only. We neither of us are getting any younger, and looking after boys can be a strain sometimes. Besides, during the past years splendid dormitories have been built for boys' schools, so they will be properly looked after.

"Well," she said, indicating the annexes on both sides of the original house, "we should be able to take care of twenty to thirty more girls when they arrive."

Mr. Hisaji Sasaki who has opened his home to students from the Southern Regions, with two young girls now studying in Japan.

NAGOYA NINE SLATED TO TAKE PRO TITLE

Local Kyojin Team Fails to Show Its Power This Summer Season

Standings
Professional Baseball League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Nagoya	11	4	2	.733
Asahi	9	6	2	.600
Yamato	10	7	0	.588
Hanshin	8	7	2	.533
Kyojin	9	8	0	.529
Seitetsu	6	10	1	.375
Hankyu	6	10	1	.375
Nankai	5	12	0	.294

Firmly entrenched in first place, a position it has held for the last two weeks, the Nagoya nine continues to dominate the play of the Nippon Professional Baseball League's summer season.

The surprising Nagoya nine has won 11 games, lost 4 and tied in 2 tilts to hold a comfortable lead near Osaka.

The local Kyojins, who copped the spring season play and now driving for their sixth straight championship, have so far failed to show their mighty hitting power and are resting in fifth place.

Holding the third spot is the Asahi club followed by the Hanshin nine. Seitetsu, Hankyu and Nankai bring up the rear.

Following several days' lay-off, play will be resumed on Saturday with tilts at the Korakuen stadium, Tokyo, and the Nishinomiya stadium, near Osaka.

The schedule follows:

Korakuen Stadium

July 24—Nagoya vs. Nankai and Hankyu vs. Kyojin.
" 25—Nankai vs. Hankyu and Nagoya vs. Kyojin.
" 27—Kyojin vs. Nankai and Hankyu vs. Nagoya.
August 1—Yamato vs. Nagoya and Seitetsu vs. Kyojin.
" 2—Seitetsu vs. Nagoya and Kyojin vs. Yamato.
" 7—Nankai vs. Hanshin and Yamato vs. Kyojin.
" 8—Nankai vs. Yamato and Kyojin vs. Hanshin.
" 10—Yamato vs. Hanshin and Nankai vs. Kyojin.
" 14—Yamato vs. Hankyu and Nankai vs. Seitetsu.
" 15—Seitetsu vs. Hankyu and Yamato vs. Nankai.

Nishinomiya Stadium

July 24—Hanshin vs. Yamato and Seitetsu vs. Asahi.
" 25—Yamato vs. Seitetsu and Asahi vs. Hanshin.
" 27—Hanshin vs. Seitetsu and Yamato vs. Asahi.

Koshien Stadium, Near Osaka

August 1—Asahi vs. Nankai and Hanshin vs. Hankyu.
" 2—Hankyu vs. Asahi and Hanshin vs. Nankai.
" 7—Nagoya vs. Hankyu and Asahi vs. Seitetsu.
" 8—Nagoya vs. Asahi and Hankyu vs. Seitetsu.
" 10—Nagoya vs. Seitetsu and Asahi vs. Hankyu.
" 15—Nagoya vs. Hanshin and Asahi vs. Kyojin.
" 16—Asahi vs. Nagoya and Hanshin vs. Kyojin.

AN ANNAMESE ABROAD

The Visiting Card

By HOQUANPHUOC

I had practically no use for visiting cards until I was 27, that is, until about half a year ago. At home I used to carry my father's, with my name written at the top, usually something like this:

"Ho-quan-Phuoc, Student, son of Mr. . . . ."

When I joined the Aurora University (Shanghai), for the first part of my studies, I was too enraptured with my future career to care about such insignificant titles as "Student in the Chemical Engineering Department," or "Internee in St. Mary's and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals," etc. . . . I remember that many a patient in the Dental Department of St. Mary's Hospital in Shanghai, no doubt wanting to express, in some way or other, their appreciation of my care, would ask for my card on their last visit. Always my answer was the same. "Sorry, I haven't any cards yet. Some day I will give you one, as I am planning on going to the printer's soon," and would satisfy them by writing my name and address on a piece of hospital stationery.

Mr. Hoquanphuoc

In our dentistry work, a patient would be under our care for from one to four weeks, since even the simplest cases required at least two visits to the clinic. As a rule, ninety per cent of the cured patients would return to pay us a social call. Quite often they would bring with them other sufferers from toothache of many weeks endurance, to whom a dentist's chair had seemed only one step removed from an electric one.

One day such a patient came to my office. She suffered, not from toothache—all her teeth were in perfect condition—but from a pernicious headache which she attributed to a faulty eye-tooth. She demanded that the root of the evil be pulled out, adding that it was the only way to cure her of her dreadful pains and resultant insomnia.

After careful examination and questioning I knew that she was wrong, but I tactfully let it be understood that no doubt she was right. You see, I had been forewarned by fellow internees to whom she had already gone, and on whom she had administered implacable rebukes for their "mistaken" diagnosis. I therefore proposed a detailed preparation for the extraction of the wicked tooth.

"Since you are over forty, the case is a rather delicate one," I said, "and I must spare your heart a shock."

With my patient's consent I proceeded to prepare the field for the "great-operation", and gave her the first of series of injections which I hoped would cure her of her trouble. By-chance she was cured by the end of the first week. As with all the others, she also asked for my card, and as with the others obtained only a scrap of hospital stationery with my name and address scribbled on it.

Three days passed. My patient, who was supposed to have been cured, returned with a peremptory demand for my presence in the waiting-room to receive an urgent communication. Knowing her stormy past in the clinic, instantly I began to doubt the efficacy of my treatment, and with a sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach I went out to meet her, prepared for the worst.

To my immense relief and surprise she was wreathed in smiles, and pressed upon me a small package, together with a cordial invitation to dine with her and her family.

After her departure I was filled with curiosity, and opened the package to find—300 beautiful name cards with my name inscribed in the most refined characters! And under my name was the following title:

"Chief Surgeon"!!

Sadly I tucked the cards away for future use, for, alas, I was only an assistant as yet. . . .

Six months have passed since I came to Japan. Experience had taught me the necessity of carrying cards, so I carried them wherever I went. In fact I had advanced to the stage of carrying two kinds, a modest one with only my name and address on it, and a more elaborate one with all the "titles" I could properly apply to myself.

Not long after my arrival in Japan I had what I thought the perfect occasion to use my newly acquired and elegant card. I was invited to a party for students organized by members of the Tokyo Y.W.C.A. It was a wonderful party, with indoor games and impromptu acts, which melted away in no time the first ice of conventional ceremony. Next to me was seated a young girl of great beauty, whose brother was a medical practitioner in China. I was indeed lucky, for I soon realized that there was my ideal girl. It was clear that she was the most distinguished in manners, if not the most beautiful in looks, of the twenty-five or more equally charming hostesses.

"Is Mrs. Ho enjoying good health?" she turned to me casually.

"I am sorry that I am still a bachelor," I replied. "But I hope to die the father of many children," I added lightly, not without an afterthought.

Before the party broke up, I selected one of my impressive cards, and handing it to her, said, "May I have yours in exchange?"

"Sorry, but I do not have any with me," she answered.

"Then would you be kind enough to mail me one?" I pursued the subject. To this she only smiled, and after careful examination of my card put it in her handbag without a word.

We walked together to the station, but all of a sudden she had become reserved and impenetrable. "Shy," I thought proudly, for had I not made it clear, by conferring on her my sole attention throughout the evening at the risk of offending others, by giving her my name card, and by escorting her to the station, that I preferred her company to that of all the others?

Back in the dormitory, Mr. C., who is said to be well-versed on the subject of the Human Heart, declared, "I noticed everything. You certainly made a good choice. I wish you the best of luck." With these words ringing in my ears, I slept like a baby that night, hoping soon to receive word from my new acquaintance. For was she not beautiful, charming, well educated? And do not all Japanese girls make excellent wives and devoted mothers, my thoughts ran as I dropped off to sleep.

Two days passed, three days, then a whole week, without any word from my new acquaintance. Then two weeks, three weeks, while I tried to quiet my gnawing impatience. I tried to understand the situation, but could not. If she liked me, as I hoped she did, why not write as I had asked? And if she didn't like me, why so much kindness during our first meeting?

One day, my throat dry from the June sun, I entered a restaurant and ordered a cup of coffee. "She" was sitting in front of me, and beside her a young man in working clothes. As fast as I could I changed my table, feigning not to have seen her.

When the couple were leaving, I saw from her face that she had recognized me, but complying with my unspoken wish she went away without any greeting, or giving any sign that she had ever known me.

I knew then why she had become so reserved and impenetrable after receiving my card, one of my pretentious cards. Anyway I was glad to have guessed aright: that she was the kind of girl who prefers gauche sincerity to silly pomposity.

And a chastened young man went home to bury, along with his dreams, a box of nice, new and most impressive—he had thought—name cards.

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

How serious America's gasoline shortage is growing may be gathered from the following belated dispatch received via a neutral country of conditions in the United States late last year. In its issue of November 30, 1942, the magazine Time reported the situation thus: (It should be remembered that since then conditions have grown much worse)

On gasoline the pressure tightened. In 16 Eastern States, the Office of Price Administration cut the value of A cards 25 per cent to save 20,000 barrels of gas a day, in the rest of the U.S. ordered rationing to save rubber. And in many places the people fumed in rebellion.

A bloc of 75 Western Congressmen demanded a 90-day deferment of nationwide rationing, to them a wholly unnecessary act. Michigan's Representative Frank Hook got cheers for suggesting a clipping of Leon Henderson's authority.

Six New England Governors predicted a "completely ruinous fuel oil shortage" and begged for help. Louisiana's Governor Sam Jones reported "almost universal" opposition to rationing in his state. Of Detroit's 546,000 passenger car owners, nearly all of them war workers, 166,000 neglected to register, and OPA had a choice of extending the December 1 date or risking lowered war production. Some Oklahomans refused to register for gas books, Texas was maddest of all.

Off to Mexico. Sam Rayburn, the House speaker, who comes from Texas, urged "further study" although Bernard Baruch's rubber report, giving a choice of discomfort or defeat, was only 10 weeks old. Some Texans drove across the Mexican boundary, registered their cars there, paid about $180 in duties, got Mexican tires and gas. Californians feared rationing would mean a traffic holocaust, especially in spread-out Los Angeles; they freely used words like panic, riot to describe their fears of what rationing might bring.

OPA inspections during a drive against black-market operations undays OPA made a list of several thousand drivers who used B and covered the fact that 70 per cent of 500 Eastern filling stations were bootlegging gasoline and otherwise violating rationing rules. In six C cards for gas to get them to race tracks, football fields, other Eastern sporting events.

So Rubber Administrator William Jeffers picked up his ruler to rap the nation's knuckles: "There is a good deal of organized opposition in various quarters—the funds for which are being furnished by people who know better—protesting the application of gas rationing. I don't question their motive. They just don't understand. The alternative is a possible collapse of transportation which would be followed by a collapse of our civilian economy."

Thai Women Take Up Arms

Realizing the total nature of the War of Greater East Asia, the Thai nation, united firmly, is strengthening the fabric of national defense, manifesting its desire to cooperate wholeheartedly with Japan in the prosecution of the war. The pictures here show Thai women undergoing various aspects of military training.

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MANCHOU EMPEROR DONATES TO JAPAN

Metal Articles Adorning Imperial Palace Contributed Toward War Efforts

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo has donated to Japan various metal articles, taken off the building of the Imperial Palace, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry announced on Tuesday morning.

Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo has graciously led a wartime life. For instance, in January of this year His Imperial Majesty graciously cancelled the construction of a new Imperial Palace and also of a memorial tower in connection with His visit to Japan. Steel and other materials thus saved were contributed by His Imperial Majesty for the augmentation of the fighting power.

Again this time, His Imperial Majesty took off various fixtures and other metal articles in the Imperial Palace and handed them to the Manchoukuo Government. The Government, in accordance with the Imperial Wishes, has donated the articles to Japan through the local Manchoukuo Ambassador.

In this connection, Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching called on Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki on Tuesday morning and conveyed the gracious wishes of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry accepted the donations with deep gratitude, and has sent telegrams of thanks to Manchoukuo Imperial Household Minister General Hsi Hsia as well as to Finance Minister Yuan Chen-tse.

Concerning the donations of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki issued the following verbal statement:

"On the occasion of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, issuing an Imperial Rescript on the current situation, graciously told the people of Manchoukuo that they should closely cooperate with Japan toward the successful prosecution of the war. Since then His Imperial Majesty Himself has practised what He told His people.

"As a matter of fact, it is still fresh in our memory that in January this year His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo graciously ordered to cance the construction of a new Imperial Palace and also of a memorial tower.

"His Imperial Majesty has again this time conveyed to me through the local Manchoukuo Ambassador His gracious wishes of donating various metal articles taken off the building of the Imperial Palace.

"The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry has accepted the Imperial Gifts with deep gratitude, and on Tuesday I dispatched telegrams of thanks to the Imperial Household and Finance Ministers of Manchoukuo.

"We are indeed struck with awe to see such examples set by His Imperial Majesty. The metal articles donated will be properly distributed to our Army and Navy, and we pledge to renew our determination to smash the Anglo-American Powers so as to live up to the gracious wishes of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo."

KWANSEI GAKUIN HOLDS ENGLISH SPEAKING MEET

Fujioka Wins 1st Prize in Oratorical Contest Sponsored by Nippon Times

The 23rd Yoshioka Cup English Oratorical Contest was held at Kwansei Gakuin, Nikawa, near Kobe, on Saturday under the auspices of the English Speaking Society of Kwansei Gakuin University and with the support of the Nippon Times.

"Japan Forges Ahead Toward Victory" by S. Fujioka was the first prize winner. The second prize was won by A. Iida who spoke on "The Metamorphosis," while the third prize went to R. Moritake whose subject was "Japan's Cultural Policy in the Southern Regions."

The first prize was a free subscription to the Nippon Times for three months; the second prize, two months; and the third prize, one month.

Good Rice Crop Seen

The condition of the growth of rice plants is generally favorable as of July 20, which marked the advent of the "doyo," or the hottest season of the year, according to an investigation conducted by the Asahi Shimbun. Unfavorable factors which seemed to interfere with their growth have been completely removed by a series of ideal weather throughout the country. This year's rice crop like last year's bids fair to be very good, if the condition lasts for some time.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

MALACCA LIVESTOCK WILL NOT BE TAXED

Details Asked to Find Out Agricultural Needs of People, Official Explains

Syonan Sinbun

MALACCA.—Explaining the real objects of the recent census taken in Malacca, S. Tanaka of the Sidoka, the organizer of the Census, said he wished to make it once again absolutely clear to the public that the Government had no intention at all to impose any tax whatsoever on livestock. Details in regard to livestock owned by a family, he said, were required to be entered in the census forms only because the Government thereby wanted to find out whether or not the livestock at present in the State was sufficient for the agricultural and other needs of the people.

Though the real object of the Census had been fully explained to the public several times, it was unfortunate that certain sections of the public, especially the ignorant, still persisted in entertaining baseless doubts and vague misapprehensions in their minds, especially in regard to certain particulars asked for, such as the number of livestock owned by a family, the number of pregnant women in the family, etc.

Continuing, Mr. Tanaka said: "The inclusion of livestock in the census, some people imagine, has been done with a view to imposing a tax on them; and the inclusion of pregnant women has given rise to all sorts of fears. But let me frankly tell those who entertain such doubts and fears that they totally misunderstood the Government's true object of taking the census and that their doubts and fears are utterly baseless and unwarranted.

"The Government is ever ready and eager to promote the welfare of the people, but this they can do only with the cooperation of the people themselves. In the first place, it is very essential for the Government to know the exact number of the inhabitants of this State, and also their needs and requirements. To assess the latter, the Government must know the number of persons in the family, the number of dependants and others; the extent of landed property owned, the number of livestock, etc., and that is why these details were required to be fully and accurately entered in the census forms.

"From the figures received and the statistics compiled, the Government will be in a position to judge whether the amount of livestock at present in the State is sufficient for the needs of the people or not; and if it is not sufficient, the exact amount of deficiency could be ascertained and steps taken to remedy the position.

"Another item which has set the people talking is the information required from the heads of families as to the number of pregnant women in the house. Many people entertain all sorts of silly misconceptions in regard to the above as a result of their ignorance of the true and noble intention of the Government which is only to provide necessary and sufficient medical attention for all women during their period of pregnancy and also childbirth so as to fully safeguard not only the health of the mothers but also that of the future generation.

"If the number of pregnant women in any particular locality is exactly known, the authorities will have an idea as to the number of midwives actually required for that area. In case the number is insufficient, more midwives can be recruited for that area and such other medical facilities provided."

Malai Budget Sound

The economy of Malai centered around Shonan is on a satisfactory basis under the policy now being carried out by the Japanese authorities.

With the brisk sales of Southern development bonds together with the issue of permits for remittances by Chinese residents here to China under the Wang Ching-wei Government and other measures, the capital adjustment system is operating favorably.

While there is a steady inflow of commodities from Japan Proper and other regions of East Asia, the manufacture of such articles as soap and tooth-brushes is being encouraged, thus providing the Peninsula with increasing quantities of daily necessities.

From May, the budget of Sumatra and Malai under the Japanese Military Administration were placed on the fiscal year system as in Japan Proper, and the quarterly system abolished.

In the items under expenditure in the newly-formed budget are found considerable appropriations for the establishment of cultural facilities as well as undertakings for the self-sufficiency of the country, while items under revenue are entirely devoid of squeezing taxations practised during the era of British domination.

Isogai Tours Isles Near Hongkong To Study Welfare of Inhabitants

Governor-General Given Big Reception at Ping Chau, Lantao and Cheung Chau Islands; Visits Industrial Plants, Farms

Hongkong News

Governor-General Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai showed his deep concern and interest in the administration of the remote islands round Hongkong, which have been brought under the jurisdiction of the Government of Hongkong, when he spent the whole day recently making an inspection tour of these islands.

Those who accompanied the Governor-General were Major-General Ichiro Suganami, Chief of Staff, Colonel Noma, Chief of the Gendarmerie, T. Tomari, Secretary-General, K. Nakanishi, Chief of the Finance Department and Mr. Yamashita, Chief of the District Bureau, as well as several Japanese pressmen.

In brilliant summer sunshine, the vessels conveying His Excellency and his party, left the Military Wharf at 9 a.m. headed for the Ping Chau Island. When Ping Chau was reached, the inhabitants came out in their numbers to welcome their Governor on his first visit to their island home. Every house flew the Rising Sun flag.

His Excellency walked through the narrow Chinese street which is banked by shops on either side—a really typical Chinese town. He visited the Tai Chungkuo Match Company's factory, which consists of fairly large premises fitted with all requirements for the manufacture of matches. The factory, however, had ceased to function since the occupation of Hongkong.

His Excellency displayed the greatest interest in the factory and its equipment and, conducted by a representative of the firm, he inspected all sections of it, including the timber-cutting room, the drying room, the package-making section, the engine room, etc. All the equipment is still intact and work can be resumed at any time.

At Mui Wo Village

Leaving Ping Chau Island at 11:30 a.m., His Excellency's party proceeded to Mui Wo, in Lantao Island. Mui Wo village is situated in the peaceful and tranquil bay at the foot of Lantao Peak. School children bearing a large Hinomaru flag and banner inscribed with words of welcome to His Excellency, lined the beach as the Governor's vessels arrived. On the instructions of their tutors. The school children made graceful obeisance to His Excellency and his party and His Excellency returned this warm greeting.

The party was invited to partake of refreshment in a summer cottage on the beach. Here the village elder gave a welcome address on behalf of the inhabitants, expressing their appreciation and gratitude for the many considerations extended to their small island and to its people who were thus enabled to live a peaceful existence.

Rice production is the chief crop cultivated at Mui Wo and fairly large quantities of rice are produced and His Excellency, in reply to the address of welcome, said that the Government was prepared to extend every possible aid to the inhabitants by supplying them with fertilizers, seeds and other necessities.

It is interesting to record here that although this island has been established for over 500 years, it had never before experienced a visit from a Governor or any other high Government official and this was the first time that such an honor had been paid to the island and its people in its history.

After tea, His Excellency, led by representatives of the island, made a tour of inspection. He was conducted to a rice field and was heard to make several comments on the heavy growth of grass on the island. He suggested that these should be cleared from the fields and other places in order to safeguard the health of the people. He also recommended that more trees should be planted on the island.

Before he left, His Excellency encouraged the people to put forward their best efforts toward the improvement of farming on the island.

At Cheung Chau

Under the scorching rays of the mid-day sun, the vessels conveying the party reached Cheung Chau Island, the largest fishing ground in the territory of Hongkong. Here, too, the Japanese flag, hoisted over every dwelling, welcomed the distinguished visitor.

His Excellency walked up the narrow cobbled street and called at the branch office of the Gendarmerie—a former mission school. Here His Excellency and party rested and partook of tiffin. His Excellency was deeply interested in the fishing industry here as he is fully aware that marine products form one of the staple foods of the people in Hongkong. He asked many questions about the condition of the industry.

After tiffin, the visitors called on the Cheung Chau Autonomous Council where they listened to reports of the committee on the development of the fishing industry and local conditions.

His Excellency and his party next visited the Japanese language school, the power plant and the Nanpo Suisan Kaisha (Southern Marine Company). Leaving Cheung Chau Island at 2:30 p.m., His Excellency and party went on a cruise round Lantao Island. This took nearly four hours during which a brief stopover was made at Tai-O. The party did not land here, but the village elder paid a courtesy call on the launch and expressed the thanks of the people for the kind administration of the Government.

Crowds of people gathered at the wharf and cheered His Excellency as the vessels conveying the party headed for Hongkong, which was reached at 7 p.m.

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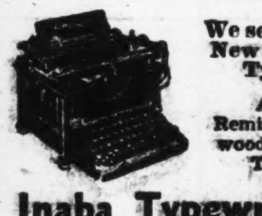

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PORTUGUESE COLONY HOLDS CELEBRATION

Fetes Heroic Stand of Macao Defenders Against Dutch Invasion in 1622

Shanghai Evening Post

The local Portuguese community jointed its compatriots all over the world to commemorate recently the brave stand taken by a small band of Portuguese and Macanese at Macao on June 24, 1622 against Dutch invaders.

As the day coincides with the eve of St. John's Day religious festivities added weight and solemnity to the occasion.

Historians record that Dutch colonists after making the riches of the Sunda and Mollucca Islands their own, turned their attention to the yet unravaged Macao. Portuguese authorities there attempted to construct a system of defense works against the imminent invasion, but were frustrated in their efforts by the Chinese who feared that such a move would only aggravate the situation.

Gallant Decision

After the expiration of a twelve-year truce between Spanish and Dutch authorities (1609-1621), the latter gave orders for the occupation of the island. The enemy fleet of 19 ships, including two British, arrived off the coast on June 22, 1622.

Though there were few foreigners in Macao at the time as the soldiers were serving in other parts of China, the Island decided to fight the invaders.

The Dutch landed, for the combined efforts of 60 Portuguese and 90 Macanese were not enough to hold them back. But while advancing on Monte Fort, Father Rho opened fire from a heavy siege gun causing many deaths among the Dutch.

Meanwhile, Rodrigo Ferreira and 28 men and a number of Negroes rallied to the aid of the defenders. The Dutch commander was fatally shot and his men fled.

After the successful battle, the whole population of the Island assembled at the Cathedral and vowed that every year they would celebrate the victory on the eve of St. John's Day.

HONGKONG FERRIES RESUME OPERATION

Service Linking Jordan Road And Shamshuipo to Minimize Traffic in Kowloon

Hongkong News

Further progress in the complete rehabilitation of Hongkong is shown in the resumption of ferry services between Hongkong, Jordan Road and Shamshuipo by the former Hongkong and Yaumati Ferry Company.

All ferries, wharves and other equipment belonging to the Ferry Company were taken over by the authorities after the occupation of Hongkong. These ferries and other paraphernalia were returned to the Ferry Company on May 1.

For the time being, a ferry will leave the Tung Yat Wharf, Hongkong, for the Jordan Road Wharf, and from there the ferry will proceed to Shamshuipo. From Shamshuipo the ferry will return to Hongkong via the Jordan Road stop.

No vehicles will be carried on the ferries at present.

The first ferry will leave each side at 7 a.m. and the last at 10 p.m. There will be six ferries on the run, providing a 15-minute service for the time being.

Boon to Public

The fares will be 12 sen for the top deck, and seven sen for the bottom deck for the complete journey or for a section of the journey.

The present ferry service from the Cheung Chau Wharf to Shamshuipo will be cancelled when the above service resumes.

The resumption of the Hongkong-Jordan Road-Shamshuipo service, together with the Star Ferry service from Hongkong to Tsimshatsui, should prove to be a boon to residents in the Shamshuipo, Mongkok and Yaumati districts—especially the poorer classes of people—while the overcrowding of buses, particularly in the Kowloon area, will be greatly minimized.

CANTON INTERNEES RECEIVE GOOD CARE

Americans and British Laud Hospitality Extended Them By Japanese Army

Hongkong News

A Hongkong News correspondent in Canton recently paid a visit to the Internment Camp at Honam, Canton, where all enemy nationals in South China are at present enjoying a peaceful life through the kind assistance and protection extended to them by the Japanese authorities.

The compound and buildings in which these enemy nationals lived formerly belonged to a British Church Mission Board, but they were transferred under military control immediately after the outbreak of war on December 8, 1941.

The grounds are very spacious, covering an area of 3,000 tsubo. There are altogether eight buildings, which are divided into bachelors' quarters, married quarters, family rooms, etc., and in addition there is an amusement hall, a gymnasium and other equipment necessary for community life.

The Internment Camp was opened on January 25 this year, when 46 American and British nationals residing in Canton and the surrounding districts were accepted for the Camp.

No restrictions are imposed on the personal life of the internees inside the Camp. The authorities are treating them all with great generosity and consideration. The internees are permitted to listen to the radio installed in the amusement hall, where they can spend their leisure time listening to music or news broadcasts.

As for newspapers, the Hongkong News is allowed and provides them with the latest news of world events.

The internees are also permitted to communicate with people outside. Naturally, all letters to and from the Camp are subject to censorship.

Among the internees are prominent persons like Dr. Henry, former President of Ling Nan University, and another former Professor of Ling Nan, who is an authority on botany. Elected by the internees, Dr. Henry is now acting as Chairman of the Autonomous Committee to take care of life in the Camp.

The Hongkong News correspondent received a warm impression of Dr. Henry and considered him a type of man who would ardently devote him self to learning.

The internees appeared quite satisfied with the consideration shown them, and expressed their heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the Japanese authorities. At present, they have no anxiety over the food problem, lodgings and other matters.

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Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Roja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Burunei, Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 26
Yosen-in Understands

It was on the morning of the 16th. A man dressed like a traveller passed quickly through the gate of Asano Shikibu Shoyu's house at Nambu-zaka. He was wearing a bamboo rain-hat, so that his face could not be distinguished.

The gateman let him pass, wondering if he were an express messenger. The man walked up to the side-entrance, and handed over a package to the attendant who came out. Without waiting for a reply, the man turned and walked rapidly out of the gate.

The gardener who happened to be working in front of the stables which were near the side-entrance suddenly ran to the gate, and called out: "Hoi, Kichie! Is that not Kichie?"

But the man in the rain-hat walked away without even turning his head.

"Funny," muttered the gardener. "I thought it was Kichie. I suppose I was mistaken. . ."

"Master Saida," called out the gateman. "Do you know that fellow?"

"H'm. It's a long time since I saw him last. But I am sure that man just now was Terazaka Kichiemon, who used to serve as foot-soldier to Master Yoshida Chuzaemon."

"But the man went away without saying anything. Do you know him personally?"

"My nephew is in the service of the Honda clan of Himeji. In this clan is a relative of Master Chuzaemon. Whenever Master Chuzaemon visited his relative, both of them used to come over to my nephew's house and that was where I met this Kichiemon. If the man who came here was Kichiemon, he could have told us about the action in Kira's mansion, and about the fate of the honorable ronin at present."

Just then Ochiai Yozaemon appeared at the entrance, holding a long envelope in his hand. Yozaemon shouted:

"Hoi, where is the fellow who brought this letter?"

The two turned round.

"The messenger has already gone."

"What? Gone already? . . . . I wanted to ask him some questions. Lady Yosen-in will be disappointed."

"Then the messenger came from the honorable Ako ronin?"

"Well, on the outside is written the name of the Zuiko-in Temple in Kyoto, but inside was a letter from Master Kuranosuke to Lady Yosen-in. I don't know what is inside, but if that man came from Master Kuranosuke, he could have told us about the attack on Kira's mansion."

Yozaemon was disappointed, but suddenly a thought struck him.

"Perhaps Master Kuranosuke ordered the messenger to tell nothing, so that the consequences of the vendetta will not extend to this family or to Lady Yosen-in. That must be it. I think it would be wise if you do not mention anything about this to anyone."

Yozaemon went in to deliver the letter to Yosen-in.

"Lady Yosen-in, this is Yozaemon. A messenger who styled himself as coming from the Kyoto Zuiko-in Temple arrived just now and brought this package, but on opening it I found this letter from Master Kuranosuke."

"Eh? Kuranosuke . . . !?"

Yosen-in started, and then told her maid Tae to take the letter from Yozaemon, who was bowing respectfully in the adjoining room. Yosen-in slit open the flap.

Almost twenty-one months had passed since her husband had died. Since that memorable day, all hope, all joy had fled from her face. Her once rounded cheeks were now pale and gaunt, and her shoulders were painfully thin.

Kuranosuke had been her only hope, but there had been a time when she had lost faith in him on account of the flagrant rumors about him which he himself had taken no pains to refute. There had been occasions when she had wanted to kill herself, for without that one hope, life had lost all meaning for her. Even at best, she was condemned to life-long solitude, the widow of a man who had sinned against the law.

But yesterday morning—

She had risen as usual, and had been preparing the morning tea as usual, just as though her husband had been alive, and had placed the steaming cup before the altar, when Yozaemon, almost pushing the sliding-door down in his excitement, had stumbled into the next room, gasping out, "Lady Yosen-in! Good news! Happy news! The honorable Ako ronin, the Ako ronin. . they have at last done it. . . .! Kira is no more. . . !"

Yozaemon's tongue had refused to obey him, so great had been his excitement. To Yosen-in, that moment had been the brightest moment of her widowed life.

"I have not kept on living in vain. . . !" she had thought.

And she had been sorry that she had ever doubted Kuranosuke, even for a moment. In her heart she silently prayed for his forgiveness.

Turning to her late husband's altar, she had whispered,

"Your retainers have fulfilled your wish. Not for nothing have you died. Not for nothing was the Castle of Ako built. With this your name and the name of our Castle will not perish, even unto later generations."

Yosen-in had wept the whole day out of gladness.

She was not the only person who was glad in the mansion. From the highest to the lowest, everyone in the Asano mansion felt as though a dark cloud had been lifted from above their heads, and their hearts were strangely buoyant.

Tae, the maid who had served her faithfully from the time they had lived in Teppozu, had fairly danced for joy.

And this morning, that strange messenger had brought this package from Kuranosuke.

As she slit open the flap with a trembling hand, something slid out—something unfamiliar.

It was a register, and on the cover was written: Cash Account. She looked at it attentively. It contained all the accounts of the payments that Kuranosuke had made from the clan fund from the day the Castle had been confiscated. Even the tiniest detail had not been omitted. The register was, in short, the cash account of the vendetta.

There was nothing else in the envelope. Not even a note, not even a word. . . .

Yosen-in suddenly felt disappointed. She had never in her life required Kuranosuke or any other retainer to maintain such a strict financial attitude. The meticulous economy of Kuranosuke appeared to her to be rather cold-blooded. And yesterday she had felt so elated. She felt she could not understand Kuranosuke. What sort of a man was he? It seemed to her that he had so many facets to his character that she could not grasp the whole picture.

Before the Yedo incident, Kuranosuke had impressed her as a stolid, unemotional retainer. People had called him a daytime lantern. After the incident, Kuranosuke had become a different man, gaining a nation-wide reputation as a profligate of the first order for his continued frequentation of the pleasure quarters in Gion and Fushimi. Yesterday, he had astonished the world by appearing like a whirlwind at Kira's mansion and fulfilling at last the wish of her dead husband.

What was Kuranosuke? A cunning strategist, a fiery warrior, or a man with the head of a mathematician capable of the most intricate calculation and the utmost care so as not to omit the least detail, as in this register?

A fiery and loyal warrior is incapable of the cool calculation of the mathematician. A cool mathematician, on the other hand, lacks the fiery ardor of the warrior which will make him plunge headlong into death.

Yosen-in looked again at the register.

"It was difficult enough for him to bluff the eyes of the world and his enemies, without taking the trouble to note down all these tiny details. . . ." Yosen-in could only regard with wonder the thorough meticulousness of Kuranosuke. But she wished that he had sent her a letter instead, even a short one, explaining the retainers' present situation.

She began to turn over the pages of the register, and then, all of a sudden, she understood why Kuranosuke had sent it to her. Each payment, each item in the register, however small, was carefully explained, and as she examined each closely, she could visualize the hardships the forty-seven men had suffered during the year and a half before the final carrying out of the vendetta. The register was, in a way, a diary of the forty-seven faithful retainers.

Unconsciously, Yosen-in became absorbed in the items in the register. She read on, her eyes smarting with the tears that had crept out.

Hitherto, she had regarded her lot as a most unfortunate one. But as she turned over the pages, she subconsciously compared the life she had led with the sufferings of the retainers as she could visualize them, and her heart ached with the tragic wastefulness of it all.

And Yosen-in realized that Kuranosuke had not sent her the register merely to show that he had not embezzled any part of the fund or that he was meticulous in money matters. She knew that he had sent it to her, knowing that she would understand from it, better than from a letter or from a personal interview, the life the forty-seven retainers had led prior to the final night. She realized, too, how much higher, more profound and nobler the mind of a man was than that of a woman.

And she regretted that she, as a woman, had not been capable of serving her husband while he had been alive with the same deep faithfulness displayed by the retainers.

Chapter 27
The Two Monks

It was the evening of the 16th.

The rain last night had washed the mud off the road, and the stones beneath were exposed, gleaming white in the light of the lantern that the young monk held as he walked along. On the lantern was painted the sign "Sengaku-ji." Behind the monk walked another, holding a heavy parcel in one hand and a stick in the other.

From time to time the second monk would turn back, uttering a curse as he waved his stick at the stray dog that insisted on following him.

"Why is Yedo full of stray dogs? The beast keeps on barking at me."

"Stray dogs are a part of the landscape at night."

"There, the beast comes again. Hey, do something about it."

"It's no use. Ignore it, and come along."

"Why is it no use?"

"The thing obviously smells. A dog's sense of smell is pretty sharp."

"Eh?" The second monk grimaced at the parcel he was carrying. "I suppose it smells even though it is inside a cask."

"Of course."

"Well, well. We are near Eidai-bashi, I think. What a distance to Honjo! I suppose that glow in the sky there represents the Sakai-cho amusement center?"

"Yes. I can hear the sound of music. And here we are walking in the dark with a human head on our hands."

"The world is made up of differences. I wonder how the Ako ronin, who have been divided into four parties, are feeling tonight?"

"The authorities have not yet decided on what to do with them. At present they are only in the custody of the authorities. The whole town is discussing their probable fate. Some hold that since their action was motivated by loyalty, which from ancient times has been the corner-stone of our nation, their sentence will be light. Others say that even if they were motivated by loyalty, there is no difference in the fact that they have sinned against the law of the Bakufu. It is up to the Bakufu to decide on the sentence, but if the authorities pass an erroneous sentence on the Ako men, there will be no ordinary dissatisfaction among the people, including the farmers and townsmen as well as the officials, scholars and warriors."

"Um. It's rather serious."

"The sentence passed by the authorities will decide, not only the fate of those brave men, but also the standing of loyalty. All the lords and warrior-clans, and the Bakufu even, exist because of Bushido. Without Bushido the daimyo and Bakufu will fall. So the Bakufu's decision is a matter of prime importance."

"Oh. . . . I see the Honjo sky at last."

"There is still some distance to go. A man's head is pretty heavy. There is nobody about, so let us push this stick through that bundle, so that both of us can carry it."

"That's a good idea." They pushed the stick under the knot of the furoshiki, and each held one end of the stick.

Both of them were monks of the Sengakuji Temple. One of them was called Ichidon, and the other Sekishi.

The Banshoji Temple, which was the family temple of Kira, had petitioned through the Office of Temples and Shrines for the return of Kira's head, and the Sengakuji Temple had received a notification to that effect. Thus it was that Ichidon and Sekishi had been ordered to take the head to Kira's house in Matsuzaka-cho.

"Ichidon, what do you think?"

"Of what?"

"Do you wish the Ako ronin to be saved, or do you want them to be punished?"

"It goes without saying that I want them to be saved. Because of loyal men like them Bushido exists, and because Bushido exists, our nation stands. Their action will have a beneficial effect on our degenerate Genroku era, and will teach men a fresher, newer and more vital view of life. If the authorities kill such men, Bushido will die out."

"But from the point of view of the law, they have committed a criminal offence, however much their motives originated from loyalty."

"They may have infringed upon the Bakufu law, but from ancient times, loyalty has been the strength and pride of our country, and has been the binding force of our polity. If loyalty had not existed, our country would long since have been destroyed by the Mongols, and we would not be living in this fashion, blessed with a high state of culture. And because of Bushido, the warrior clans have developed to such an extent."

"That is so, but. . ."

"Sekishi, do you mean that you consider a mere law more important than national spirit?"

"But look here, you cannot disregard the law. The law of the land must be observed. If people disregard the law, society will become a shambles, order will disappear, and chaos will result. You can't break the law, even if sentimentally, your motives are just."

"Here, I am not talking from the standpoint of sentiment. Look at the matter from the national viewpoint. No doubt, the law must be observed. But so too must the spirit of the nation. If it is wrong to go against the law of the land, so too is it wrong to go against the spirit of the nation. If loyalty ceases to hold any meaning for the people, the nation will crumble. The theoretical meaning of the word may continue to exist in our lexicons, but its practical aspects will cease to exist."

"You are too extreme. . ."

"Idiot. There's nothing extreme about it. You spend hours a day in Zen mediation, and yet you can't understand this. Take the spirit from Zen, and what are you living for?"

"Hey. Don't quarrel. It's enough to have that dog barking at me without you joining in too."

"I am not trying to pick a quarrel with you. I am only exasperated because my friend cannot understand the matter better than a broom seller."

"You misunderstand me. I am not advocating the punishment of the honorable Ako ronin. I'm only pointing out that there is such an opinion in the town."

"That's all right then. Ha, ha, na! I wonder how Kira is taking it all inside his cask?"

The two monks laughed aloud.

(To Be Continued)

Banks' Deposits Soar

The deposits held by all Tokyo banks associated with the Tokyo Clearing House as of July 17 amounted to ¥16,285,000,000, representing an increase of ¥52,000,000 over the week before, while their outstanding loans amounted to ¥12,247,470,000, less by ¥51,089,000 from the week before.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Kuzo Ichikawa, one of the veteran Kabuki actors, will assume the name of Danzo, the 8th, when he performs at the Kabukiza in September. Kuzo as the son of Danzo, the 7th, made his debut on the Tokyo stage in 1886 when he was four years old. After he assumed the present name of Kuzo in 1908, he has continuously been playing an important part on the contemporary Kabuki stage with Kichiyemon Nakamura. Kuzo is now playing in Nagoya and is scheduled to return to the Metropolis toward the end of this month to start stage preparations for the September performance.

Under the direct supervision of the Shochiku Theatrical Company, a new dramatic group will be organized before the end of August. It will be named the Shochiku Dramatic Institute, which will make its initial show at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo in September. According to the present plan, a new play called "The Navy" by Koichi Hirata from the original story of the same name by Toyoo Iwata will be presented.

For industrial workers behind the fighting lines, five new plays were recently completed. They are "Father's Hope," by Kaoru Morimoto, "Breeze" by Suzuo Kitamura, "Father" by Nobuo Uno, "Waterfall" by Mayo Oshima, and "One Day in my Native Place" by Naoya Uchimura.

The Kabukiza has completed the arrangement of the August bill, which will include "The Ataka Barrier," "The Navy," "The Demon," and "Palanquin-Bearer." The performance which will commence August 1 will star Ennosuke Ichikawa, Sumizo Ichikawa and Tokizo Nakamura.

Three plays, all new to the local audience, will make up the program of the Meijiza in August when all members of the Shinsei Shimpa theatrical troupe will play jointly. The curtain raiser will be "The Navy," dramatized by Matsutaro Kawaguchi from the novel of Toyoo Iwata. Second on the program is "Takasago" by Hideji Hojo. The third and concluding offering will be "The Metropolis" by Minoru Nakano.

Yaeko Mizutani and her troupe, Geijutsuza, who will conclude the current show at the Tokyo Gekijo on July 25, are scheduled to leave for an extended tour in the rural districts, including Fukushima, Nagano, Miyagi, Akita and Yamagata Prefectures, where they will play from July 28 to August 10.

In response to public enthusiasm, the Shimbashi Embujo has decided to postpone the current performance of the Bunraku Puppet Theater until August 4, instead of closing on July 25. In the course of the postponed show, two programs will be presented, namely, one from July 26 and 30, and the other from July 31 to August 4. The first five-day program will be featured by "Honzo's Residence," this being one of the high spots in the famous 47-Ronin drama. The second performance will have the orthodox version of "Kanatehon Chushingura" (The Tale of the 47-Ronin).

Koike Named Chairman

Masatake Koike has been recommended for chairmanship of the Mitsui Trust Company by its directors' meeting in succession to the late Chairman Kazumune Matsui. Mr. Koike has been connected with the Mitsui Bank for many years.

New Debentures Issued

The Industrial Bank of Japan announced on Tuesday the flotation of ¥10,000,000 debentures by the Oriental Development Company. The proposed debentures bear an annual interest rate of 4.3 per cent and will mature in 12 years.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1943

Industrial Development in the South

A recent news dispatch tells of the shipment to Burma of surplus looms from the factories of Japan so that Burma can set up her own textile industry. A photograph in a recent number of a Japanese newspaper shows Filipino girl operatives working in a spinning mill started with surplus equipment sent from Japan to the Philippines. These little indications of the beginning of an independent indigenous industry in the various countries of the South under Japanese encouragement possess a significance of incalculable moment.

They indicate how rapidly and successfully Japan's work of construction is proceeding. They indicate also the nature of the economic plan which underlies Japan's vision of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Together they constitute another proof of the invincibility of this world of free Asiatic nations which has come into existence in our part of the globe.

Let us elucidate. As for the first point, not the least of the many features which make the War of Greater East Asia unique among the wars of history is the fact that the work of construction is proceeding apace with the work of fighting. Most wars are wars of destruction. Whatever reconstruction there may ensue generally follows the restoration of peace. But in Japan's conduct of the present war, the work of construction looms fully as important as the actual conduct of hostilities, and this construction is as integral a part of her war effort as the fighting itself. It means that the process which normally follows a war has been telescoped into the war itself, with the result that a permanent, productive structure for a new world is coming into existence that much sooner. In other words, the ultimate object of the war is being achieved that much sooner—victory is that much nearer at hand.

As for the second point, Japan's encouragement of the beginning of indigenous industry in the countries of the South shows that Japan's plan for the Co-Prosperity Sphere envisages the development of economic self-sufficiency and independence for all the member states. This is not merely a mattter of expediency with respect to the problem of transportation; it is a matter of fundamental philosophy. It means that Japan is committed to the philosophy of encouraging the well-rounded and complete development of all the countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere on the premise that the full development of each unit will redound to the ultimate welfare of all.

This attitude of Japan stands in the greatest contrast to the policies of the former alien rulers of these southern countries who subordinated the welfare of these lands to the supposed interests of their home countries. Native economic development was neglected or forced artificially into abnormal channels to supply the needs of the mother country. Under such economic vassalage, whatever political concessions these rulers may have granted proved to be illusory gestures.

In contrast, Japan's recent promise of complete independence to Burma and the Philippines within the current year and the extension of governmental participation to the East Indies are rendered fully effective by tangible, practical measures to help these countries secure a sound economic basis for their new political responsibilities. Japan recognizes that independence and political responsibility cannot be conferred by fiat, that they can flourish only when widely ramifying and deeply penetrating spiritual, cultural, and economic roots become firmly grounded in the native soil. So Japan is doing her utmost to help nourish these roots which are not visible on the surface but which nevertheless are all-important.

The end result of this surprisingly rapid construction of a permanent new order in East Asia and of the well-rounded and independent development of each of the countries of this sphere is to make this region invincible to the attacks of the reactionary former rulers who would restore their old regime of exploitation and oppression. A league of free and self-respecting Asiatic nations, independent in the unfolding of their respective national destinies but cooperating in the enhancement of their mutual prosperity, will naturally be so strong that disappointment is bound to be in store for the enemy who would like to see these Asiatic countries divided and tied separately to their European and American masters again as in the past. Whatever may be the exigencies of battle at the moment in the various local theaters of hostilities, nothing can long prevail against the colossal fact of Japan's successful work of construction throughout East Asia.

Blind Prejudice

The bitter and ineradicable race prejudice rampant in the United States has again been exposed by the treatment accorded to a bill recently submitted to congress for the granting of statehood to the Territory of Hawaii. No sooner was the bill introduced by Delegate Joseph R. Farrington last month than a heated objection was immediately raised by Representative Joseph E. Rankin, Democrat from Mississippi. In one of the most preposterous statements ever heard in the halls of the American legislative body, this Congressman told the House that the Japanese in Hawaii had been coddled, that only Japanese laborers were employed by five large corporations there, and that white Americans were virtually excluded from owning land. He went on to say that if he had his way there would be no talk of statehood for Hawaii but that "we would establish a military government there that would make it impossible for Japanese traitors to wreck our navy, sabotage our army or destroy our public works in future." "If Pearl Harbor had been in Mississippi or Vermont" he continued "we would not have sat down and let the Japanese destroy it."

No Japanese has ever been "coddled" in Hawaii. On the contrary it is largely due to the industry and ability of the Japanese and citizens of Japanese origin that the economic development of the islands has proceeded so fast, Hawaii having paid into the Federal Treasury more in taxes for the past many years than 17 other states. If Japanese laborers have been extensively employed by certain corporations, this is only because they work harder and more efficiently than the white Americans and in an open labor market are naturally given preference by hard-headed employers.

As for the assertion that white Americans are excluded from owning land, the statement is patently absurd. Excluded by whom? Apart from those in the army and navy the great majority of white Americans in Hawaii are salaried men on the payrolls of the business houses of the islands, mostly branch establishments of concerns in the mainland of the United States, or Government officials. There is nothing to prevent any of them from buying landed estate in the open market if they so desire, or to engage in agricultural pursuits if they wish to do so.

As for Congressman Rankin's strange remarks about the Pearl Harbor debacle, they merely serve to prove that he is quite blinded by unreasoning race prejudice. What had those law abiding citizens of Hawaii who happen to be of Japanese origin to do with it, either by sabotage, or treachery or destruction of public works or by any other means? The only local Hawaiian cause for the disaster was clearly stated in the Roberts Report to have been a dereliction of duty on the part of the High Command in Hawaii, who, the Roberts Report clearly shows, had been fully forewarned by their Government of the impending outbreak of hostilities with Japan. One wonders just on what Mr. Rankin could have based his unwarranted outburst against the law-abiding local Japanese.

Just before the outbreak of the war Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Leland Stanford University and Secretary of the Interior in the Hoover Cabinet, added his testimony to the fitness of Hawaii for statehood saying: "Certainly Hawaii has every quality required for statehood, and only lack of information has kept it back for some 40 years."

It is not lack of information, but persistent refusal on the part of America to admit Orientals, who make up by far the greater proportion of Hawaii's population, to racial or social equality, which is responsible for the continued denial of statehood to Hawaii by the supreme law-making body of the United States. Thus it is highly improbable that full statehood will ever be granted to those once happy islands America wantonly wrested from Queen Liliuokalani and annexed as an integral part of the United States in 1898, no matter how high its qualifications.

The Crisis in America
(From the Greater Asia)

The U.S. coal strike has assumed such serious proportions that it threatened to cripple the American war production. This indicates that there is something seriously wrong in the Roosevelt administration which has brought about labor unrest of such a vast magnitude. The importance of factories producing war materials need not be emphasized.

As has been pointed out in certain quarters, the present U.S. coal miners' strike is the inevitable result of Roosevelt's policy to maintain his own political power by keeping a balance of power between Capital and Labor. This statement is supported by the three reasons advanced for the strike: firstly, the coal miners' demands are based on the wide difference between the miners' wages and the actual living costs; secondly, the Roosevelt administration has not fixed a definite wartime labor policy; and, thirdly, the imperfection of the price control enacted by the President on April 8.

Unlike people in the Axis countries, the American public do not appear to be prepared for the sacrifices which President Roosevelt expects of them. They zealously guard their freedom and would do their utmost to maintain their very high standard of living. The increased dictatorial powers of the President have seriously interfered with these and not only the labor class but also the middle class people are up in arms against the present policy of the Roosevelt administration.

The present coal strike in America is but a prelude to a more serious and general unrest that may involve the whole country including all sections of the people. The effect of such a wide-scale and universal unrest on the war efforts of the anti-Axis Powers can be easily imagined than described. Such a country-wide internal disturbance is sure to clog the wheel of American war machinery. But the American President himself is to blame for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in his country. It is the result of his shortsighted policy.

The use of dictatorial powers to the extreme by the President has alienated the sympathies of the people who appear to have become desperate. The defiance of Roosevelt's ultimatum to resume work by a certain date by the coal strikers is but one single instance of the President's unpopularity among his own people. Many more such upheavals will follow when the unrest becomes general and takes a strong root. Fantastic budgetary demands to meet war expenditure, unprecedentedly high taxes, drastic reduction in the provision for meeting civilian needs, acute food shortage, unsatisfactory price control system are but a few of the numerous causes which have given rise to present dissatisfaction in the United States. In the face of such grave internal situation in the country, it is vain for the President to still entertain the hope of increasing war production without the full support and cooperation of the Americans. There remains no doubt that Roosevelt is fighting a losing battle. That he is heading for a fall goes without saying.

A Chinese of a New Age
(From The Hongkong News)

The woeful plight into which the Chungking regime's fighting strength has deteriorated and the effect of this not only on the puppet troops in the field, but also on the morale of the people over whom the Chungking leaders are still desperately endeavoring to exercise their influence, has once again been amply demonstrated by the decision made by General Pang Ping-hsun, the Commander-in-Chief of the puppet forces in the Honan area, to join the National Government of China.

Since the beginning of the spring offensive launched by the Imperial Japanese troops, in cooperation with the forces of the National Government, the defection in Chungking's armed forces has been growing steadily. It soon became evident that the resistance which the Japanese Forces met was palpably weak and it was not long before a great many units of the enemy were either captured or threw down their arms and surrendered. Almost simultaneously came reports telling of the spread of this defection with the decision of several commanders to throw in their lot with the National Government forces.

The decision of General Pang Ping-hsun to follow their example along with some 70,000 of his troops is of particular importance when it is considered with the string of successes which the Japanese Forces have been securing in their operations in North China. It shows that Chungking's fighting forces have realized the futility of Chungking's policy of resistance; but what is more significant is that it is the most convincing evidence of the realization amongst military leaders in Chungking that the future of China can only be assured through cooperation with Japan and through full accord with the National Government of China. Indeed, General Pang himself expressed this view in no uncertain words. When he called himself "a Chinese of a new age" he only gave voice to similar feelings that have been awakened in every responsible and far-thinking Chinese and when he added that he had come to the conclusion that any further resistance to Japan would not save China he was only expressing an undeniable truth.

Cultural War Against Imperialism
(From The Shanghai Times)

That Anglo-American imperialism has stood in the way of human progress more seriously than anything else has ever done is a stark fact now proven beyond all doubt the world over, most notably in East Asia. It is this great scourge to humanity that Japan and her Axis allies are fighting in the present war, in the course of which the Japanese armed forces have already succeeded in liberating the majority of the 1,000 million Asiatics from the military, political and economic fetters of imperialism which held them down for the past several centuries. The result is that most of the century-old vestiges of Anglo-American aggression, such as the colonial government system as well as the estate plantations and other means of agricultural and industrial exploitation in the Southern Regions, the foreign settlements, concessions and extraterritorial rights in China, etc., have already passed out of existence. Thus the whole of East Asia is steadily regaining freedom and independence. But this is far from being sufficient to satisfy us in fighting imperialistic aggression, for we have to make ourselves absolutely proof against all possible attempts at fresh invasions, military, political, economic or cultural, in the future.

In order to make East Asia safe peace and justice for all time to come it is of paramount importance for us to fortify our determination to fight aggression, but at the same time it is hardly less imperative for the 1,000 million Asiatics to educate themselves in such a way as to become firmly convinced, and remain so for ever, of their cultural and moral superiority over the Anglo-American hypocrites. Should we fail to beat Anglo-American plutocrats in cultural and moral welfare, our military successes may be robbed of much of their efficacy in securing lasting peace and justice, not only for East Asia but also for the whole world. For this purpose we have to tackle problems which are more complex and treacherous than is generally imagined. So many are the social and moral evils and cultural perversities that have been tolerated, if not encouraged, under Anglo-American imperialism in the name of "liberalism" or "moderation," that not a few of them have come to be taken for granted among us as necessary evils without which life may be less enjoyable than it is today.

Most outstanding among such social and moral evils are gangsterism and all sorts of racketeering, white slavery, opium-smoking, etc., which will have to be eradicated completely from all East Asiatic countries, if we are to make ourselves worthy of the fine moral and cultural traditions of our forebears. Here we have named only a few of the hundreds of undesirable practices which have found their way into our life directly or indirectly consequent upon the Anglo-American political and cultural invasion of Asia. We must unlearn all that we have learned from the Anglo-American intruders in all the different fields of our national and individual life. Then, and only then, shall we be able to become spiritually and morally equal to our ancestors, who did not deign to pick up things lying in their paths, who hastened to wash their ears when they had happened to hear immoral talk. The moral and cultural phases of the present war cannot be emphasized too strongly, for it is our unshakable faith in our own moral righteousness that serves to make our determination to fight to the very last as indomitable as it should be.

The Rats in Chungking

READERS IN COUNCIL

English Craft

To the Editor:

Sir Stamford Raffles is regarded in England as a typical "empire builder." Let us see how he attempted in 1812 to secure the Dutch trade at Nagasaki.

Holland having been annexed by France, the British promptly took possession of Dutch Java, and Sir S. Raffles was installed as Governor-General. His method of endeavoring to secure the Dutch trade with Japan was to send two ships to Nagasaki under Dutch colors, and with a complaisant Dutchman in supposed control. The Dutch gentleman, who was no doubt anxious not to see the Japanese opening utterly lost, was a Mr. Wardenaar, who was favorably known in Japan as an ex-Commissioner at Desima. But in the background was the ostensible ship's surgeon, an Englishman, Dr. Ainslie: and he had full powers to supersede Wardenaar at the right moment, when and if the Japanese proved complaisant to the English continuance of the Dutch trade. This was well understood by Wardenaar, who cooperated fully in the design, but what Wardenaar did not suspect was the secret instruction given by Raffles to Dr. Ainslie, directing him to acquire by its most insidious means a complete but unrealized influence over Wardenaar and all the Desima Dutchmen, so that—"literally all their actions should spring from your suggestions, at the same time that they feel themselves as acting independently."

The West speaks of "Oriental craft"—but could there be a more deep-laid crafty plan than this of the guileless Englishman? The reader may be referred to Paske-Smith's work on The Report on Japan by Sir Stamford Raffles (Kobe, 1929).

ZERO

July 19

Sumner Attire'

To the Editor:

If the excellent suggestion should be generally adopted, of leaving off coats in the hot weather when wearing "foreign" dress, may the suggestion be ventured that it would be best to discard vests ("waist coats") also? The "shirt-sleeve" costume is particularly characteristic of slovenly American habits—(compare the contemptuous phrase, "shirt-sleeve diplomacy")—and it seems far more frank and sensible to secure comfort by getting rid of the close and clinging "vest." Besides, the vest will wear out and no longer match the coat, if the one continues to be worn constantly without the other.

Forgive this practical suggestion, dictated by—

SUMMER CAREFULNESS

July 19.

Fruits of Wisdom

Like a morning dream life becomes more and more bright the longer we live, and the reason of everything appears more clear. What has puzzled us before seems less mysterious, and the crooked paths look straighter as we approach the end.—Richter.

* * *

Patience is power; with time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes silk.—Chinese Proverb.

* * *

Music washes away from the soul the dust of every-day life.—Auerbach.

* * *

Prosperity has this property, it puffs up narrow souls, makes them imagine themselves high and mighty, and looks down upon the world with contempt; but a truly noble and resolved spirit appears greatest in distress, and then becomes more bright and conspicuous.—Plutarch.

* * *

We ought not to isolate ourselves, for we cannot remain in a state of isolation. Social intercourse makes us the more able to bear with ourselves and with others.—Goethe.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM FEATURES POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Idol of Indian People, Gandhi Leads His Country in Its Struggle for Complete Autonomy

By TAISUKE TAKAOKA
(From the Koa)

In a word, the political movement carried on in India for these past 20 years has been a racial movement. Abetted by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, it has advanced over the stony political trail, never losing sight of its aim—complete autonomy for India.

Regarding the nature of this complete self-rule there seems to be but a vague idea. In the past, it was a demand for the installation of an Indian as the Viceroy and the appointment of Indians to the position of provincial governors.

In addition to this political movement, there was, at one time, a so-called independence movement sponsored by a faction of Indians who wanted an India for the Indians even by the employment of direct methods. But this movement failed to gain the support of the masses. Thus, the political movement, in the past 20 years, was a racial movement, a campaign for self-rule. But, now it has turned into a revolutionary movement, a full-fledged independence movement.

It all began with Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War which awakened the Indians to the consciousness of their power. The annihilation of the Baltic fleet in the Battle of the Japan Sea, particularly seemed to shock the Indians from their lethargy and to leave a forcible impression on them.

Mahatma Gandhi Rose

It was after the close of World War I that Mahatma Gandhi rose as the leader of the 400,000,000 people of India. His first anti-British revolt was an epochal event in history. As he himself said in his testimony before the court, from a foremost pro-British he became a life-long revolter against Britain. So dastardly was the British breach of promise.

Gandhi's weapons for his anti-British struggle have been, as everyone knows, non-violence and non-cooperation. This non cooperation proposition was derided not only by the British but even by some of the Indians. Contrary to expectations, however, the non-cooperation movement swelled ominously like a flood until it seemed as if British rule would be completely washed out of India. Envigorated by this sign, the Indian masses at Chaurichaura massacred local policemen and set fire to a police-station. Gandhi, believer in non-violence that he is, observed a fast and abruptly ordered the suspension of the movement which might otherwise have almost brought British rule in India to a close.

After the Chaurichaura incident, the Mahatma was imprisoned, while the attitude of the Indian people toward the British changed completely.

Time dragged by. In 1930, Gandhi again led a nationwide anti-British struggle when the British attempted to protect Manchester's interests in India. It was a large-scale mass struggle. Again, non-violence was the weapon.

Released Communist Criminals

It will be recalled that last summer the British authorities, in anticipation of an anti-British agitation by the Indian National Congress in the current world war, released Communist criminals. This action may have been instigated by the presence of Sir Stafford Cripps in India around that time, but the truth is that the British, expecting the anti-British demonstration to be of the usual non-violence character, released the Communists so that they would stir up violence here and there and cause Mahatma to fast and order the wholesale stoppage of the agitation, as he had done at the time of the Chaurichaura incident.

But Gandhi's idea had changed completely, as is clear from his one hour and 40 minute speech at Bombay on August 6, 1942. He said: "India today faces a golden opportunity to realize her long-cherished aspiration. India today cannot rise but through resort to arms. As a believer in non-violence, I am disqualified for leadership. I must retire and entrust our political movement to ther able leaders. I name our political movement an open revolution. You should rise to realize your long-cherished aspiration." Here the racial movement in India became a revolutionary movement, a campaign for independence.

Gandhi today is the idol of the Indian people. Without Gandhi there cannot be an Indian independence movement. Some think that the 75-year old demigod of India will not live much longer. But I am inclined to think that his will-power will keep his feeble body alive for a long time to come.

Suggested Different Remedy

Many years ago, Gandhi was critically ill with fever. His attending physician gave up all hope of curing him by even the most advanced medical treatment. An Indian doctor, however, suggested a different remedy. The doctor stripped the Mahatma stark naked, applied ice to his whole body and froze him to "death." It killed the germs in the body. After the required length of time had passed, the doctor gradually brought the patient back to life, saying, "He has recovered." In no time Gandhi completely regained his health.

At another time, when he was laid down with an illness that was thought fatal, some one suggested a stupe with a lump of clay taken from a virgin soil. The stupe was applied and the Mahatma was cured.

The fact that he can stand such apparently reckless methods of cure and regain his health is proof of his almost super-human physical strength.

About the time of his 70th birthday back in the autumn of 1938, the Mahatma was again reported to be critically ill. Hearing this, the Reverend Gyoryo Maruyama of Japan offered a one-week prayer for his recovery. The prayer must have been answered, for the Mahatma again recovered.

There are a lot of other incidents in proof of Gandhi's physical strength which is a mystery to modern medical science. But Gandhi, after all, is a mortal. Some day he will pass on. But even if Gandhi in the flesh perishes, his soul will live on in the heart of every Indian and guard India. It is not impossible that after his death, someone may emerge who will effect national unity in India in the spirit of Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi is the incarnation of India's aspiration, and there can be no doubt that he will forever remain so.